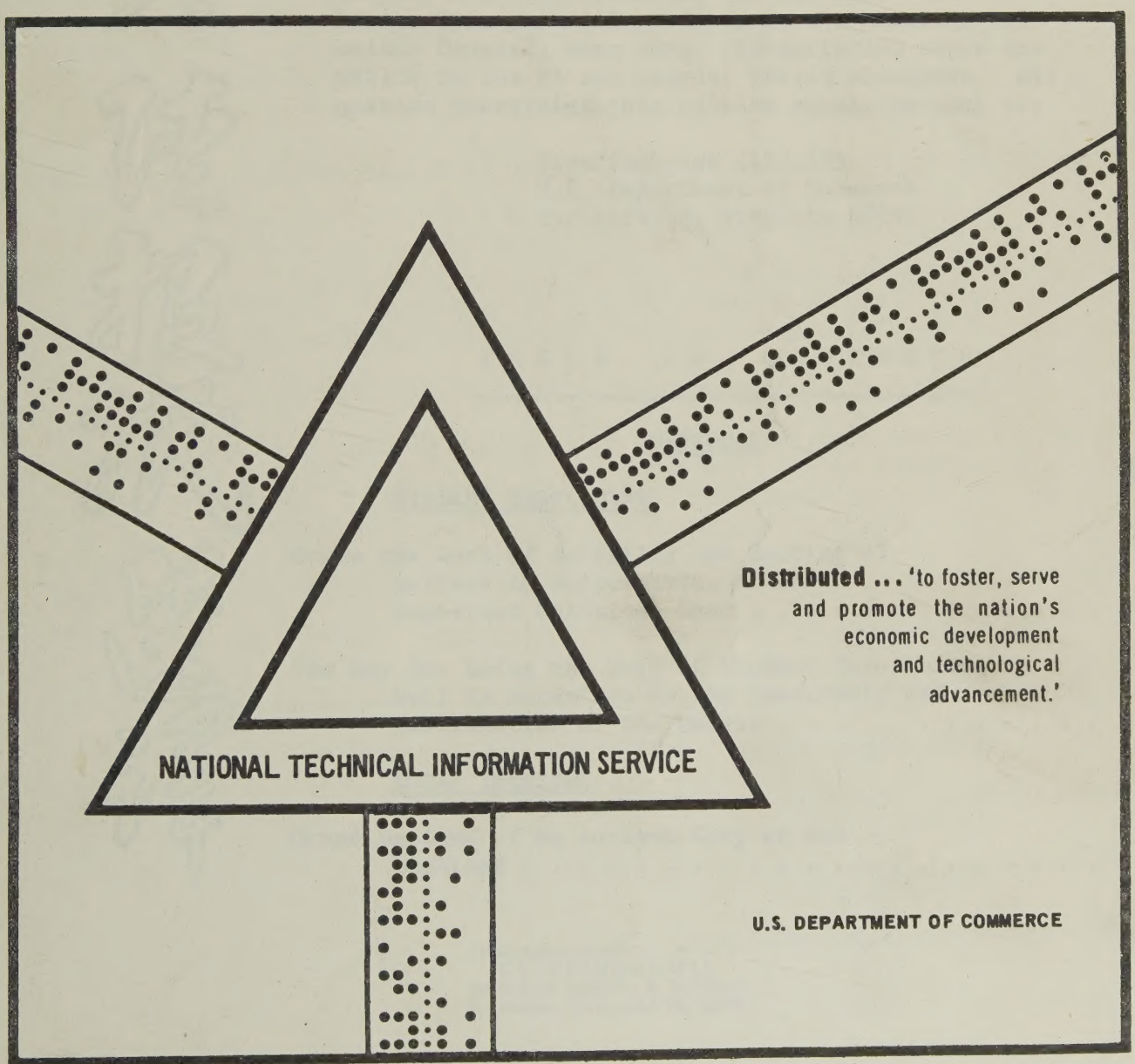
CMP SCMP 70 40

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

U.S ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

October 1970

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
NOV 13 1970
CHICAGO CIRCLE

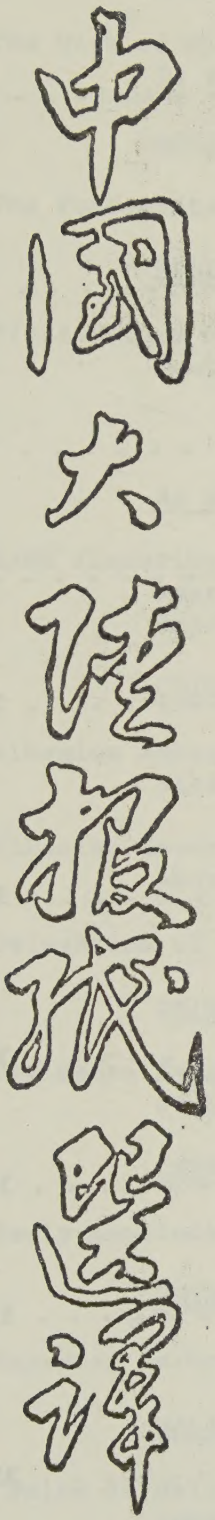

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
Distributed ... 'to foster, serve and promote the nation's economic development and technological advancement.'
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

This document has been approved for public release and sale.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024

https://archive.org/details/survey-of-peoples-republic-of-china-press_1970-10_40

CMP-SCMP-70-40



Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4751-4754
October 5-9, 1970

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

Clearinghouse (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Grasp the Work of Selecting and Sending of Workers to Universities as an Important Political Task 1

The Key for Doing the Work of Student Enrollment Well Is Attention by the Leadership and Mobilization of the Masses 5

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Grand Designs of An Ancient City on the Highland 8

Reproduced by the
CLEARINGHOUSE
for Federal Scientific & Technical
Information Springfield Va. 22151

Page

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Our Agricultural Mechanization Advancing by Leaps and Bounds 13

FISHING

Big Fish Catches in China 20

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Banquet for Albanian Basketball Teams 22

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Eighth Message to Nation 23

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Issues Statement Supporting Just Struggle of Palestinian People 28

CHINA AND LAOS

Khaosan Pathet Lao Delegation Arrives in Peking 29

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Meet Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier Nguyen Con 30

CHINA AND SYRIA

Damascus International Fair Closes, Chinese Pavilion Receives 600,000 Visitors 31

US

American Indians Resist Armed Suppression 32

US AND MIDEAST

US Imperialism Schemes to Intervene in Jordanian Situation 33

CHINA AND YEMEN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of Arab Republic of Yemen 35

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 35

Page

NATIONAL

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

The Wish of Millions of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Is Fulfilled 36

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

The Fundamental Way Out for Agriculture Lies in Mechanization 48

PUBLICATIONS

First Volume of "Turn Philosophy into a Sharp Weapon in the Hands of the Masses" Published in China 53

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AA WRITERS BUREAU

AAWB Executive Secretariat Denounces US-Intigated Repression of Palestinian Guerrillas by Reactionary Jordanian Military Government 54

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Party in Honor of Albanian Government Economic Delegation 55

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Led by Comrade Abdyl Kellezi Visits Tientsin 56

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves for Albania 57

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Embassy in China Commemorates Death Anniversary of Late Prime Minister SWRD Bandaranaike 57

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Newly Appointed Chinese Ambassador to GDR Presents Credentials 58

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Author on Impressions of China Visit 58

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio Supports Palestinian People's Just Struggle 60

Page

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation 61

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan 61

Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking 62

Pakistan Navy Commander-in-Chief Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan Leaves Peking for Home 64

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Arrives in Shanghai 65

Agricultural Delegation from Pakistan Arrives in Peking 66

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Donations to Palestine Red Crescent Society 66

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Journalist Delegation Arrives in Peking 67

Chinese Vice Minister of National Defense Fetes Vacationists' Group of Rumanian Military Officers 67

NATIONAL

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Political and Ideological Work Should Never Be Slackened 68

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION OF PEASANTS

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants of a Brigade in Fukien Run Political Evening Schools Self-Reliantly 71

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Run Medical School in Light of Mao Tse-tung's Thought 74

DESERT CONTROL

A Look Inside and Outside the "Great Wall of China" Gives Delight as the "Yellow Dragon" Is Locked Up by a Tree Belt 78

Page

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Serving the People in Border Region 82

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Mass Scientific Experimental Campaign in Peking Produces Good Results 87

PUBLICATIONS

More Foreign Language Translations of Chairman Mao's Works Published in China 89

AGRICULTURE

Good Harvests in Tibet This Year 89

SERICULTURE

China's Cocoon Output Increases 90

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Delegation of Patriotic Countrymen from Hong Kong and Macau Arrives in Peking for National Day Celebrations 91

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Abdul Kellezi and Albanian Government Economic Delegation He Is Leading 92

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Arrives in Tirana 93

Chinese Printing Workers Delegation Arrives in Peking 93

CHINA AND CUBA

Tenth Anniversary of China-Cuba Diplomatic Relations Marked in Peking 94

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador Gives Film Reception on 10th Anniversary of China-Guinea Friendship Treaty 94

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Victories of Sawawak People's Armed Forces 95

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Holds Photo-Film Reception 96

Korean Government Economic Delegation Receives Warm Welcome in Shanghai 97

Korean Government Economic Delegation Concludes Visit to Nanking 98

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Photo Exhibition to Mark 25th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN Close in Shanghai 98

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Arrives in Hangchow from Shanghai 99

CHINA AND SOUTHWEST AFRICA

SWANU Warmly Hails CPC Central Committee Plenary Session 100

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Military Delegation Arrives in Peking 101

CHINA AND US

China's 476th Serious Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations 102

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator: US Aggressors, Quiet South Korea 102

US

American Soldiers' Struggle against War of Aggression Gaining Momentum 104

NATIONAL

POLITICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

Give Prominence to Proletarian Politics Forever 106

CULTURE FOR PEASANTS

A Deep-Going Political Revolution 113

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Over 100 Peking Factories Fulfill 1970 State Plans 119

Page

FORESTRY

Big Achievements in China's Forestry Areas 120

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During National Holidays 121

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Exposes Lon Nol Clique's Fraud of Imposing "Republican Constitution" 122

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Embassy in Cuba Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Establishment of Sino-Cuban Diplomatic Relations 128

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Military Attache in China Gives Cocktail Party Marking Armed Forces Day 129

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Arrives in Peking 129

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador and Members of Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm Celebrate Chinese National Day 129

CHINA AND NORWAY

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Opens in Oslo 131

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Led by Lieutenant General Mohammad Atiqur Rahman Arrives in Nanking from Hangchow 131

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Led by Lieutenant General Atiqur Rahman Arrives in Peking 132

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Liberation Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking 133

Page

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Wang Hsin-ting Gives Banquet in Honor of Tanzanian Military Delegation 134

CHINA AND UAR

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Send Message of Condolences on Passing Away of UAR President Nasser 136

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Others Condole on President Nasser's Death at UAR Embassy in China 137

Chinese Government Institutions, Harbors to Fly Flags at Half-Mast in Mourning for President Nasser 138

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of RGNUC, Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Led by Kang Ryang Uk, and Kuo Mo-jo, Special Envoy of People's Republic of China Leaving Peking for Cairo at Tender Condolences on Death of President Nasser 138

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

NIXON'S EUROPEAN TOUR

Nixon and Nguyen Cao Ky Separately Pelted with Eggs 139

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 5, 1970 No. 4751

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Grasp the Work of Selecting and Sending of Workers to Universities As an Important Political Task

by

Revolutionary Committee of North China Optical Works

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 23, 1970)

In accordance with Mao's instruction that college students should be chosen from workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience, some workers, peasants and soldiers who have distinguished themselves in one way or another are chosen for advanced training in Peking University and Tsinghua University of Peking. The students were nominated by the masses after repeated discussion and then examined and finally approved by revolutionary committees at the appropriate level.--SCMP Ed.

Under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution our factory selected ten superior workers with practical experience and sent them to a new type of socialist university--Peking University and Tsinghua University.

The selection and sending of workers to universities was for us a process of penetrating study, extensive propagandization and conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution.

An incident like this took place before the superior authority assigned the task of university student enrollment to our factory: Tsinghua University operated a course for old workers and asked our factory to send three old workers to attend. Were we to send or not to send? At that time there were two different views among the members of the revolutionary committee. Some comrades resolutely favored sending and said: "This is a good thing; it is a good opportunity for training technicians for us" and even asked to send a few more. But some comrades said: "We are so busy with production that we cannot afford to send anybody at all; much less experienced old workers!" Some individual comrades even said: "Once they go they may even not come back!"

At this time comrades of the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's propaganda team stationed in Tsinghua University warmly publicized Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution to us and discussed the important political significance of the course for old workers with us so as to help heighten our understanding of the work of selection of workers for training. Thus members of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teachings on the proletarian educational revolution and combined them with ideological practice in conducting conscientious discussions and repudiation against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education. Thus we realized: To insist on being busy with production tasks without actively selecting and sending workers for advanced training was a question of attitude toward "Follow the road of the Shanghai Machine Tool Works for training technical personnel," an instruction concerning principles brought forth by Chairman Mao. At the same time we also realized that to consider the selecting and sending of workers to university only as training of technicians for the unit also reflected the fact that we lacked a concept of the over-all situation. On the basis of having heightened the understanding we smoothly accomplished the work of selecting and sending three old workers to attend the course for old workers in Tsinghua University.

The study of Chairman Mao's great instructions concerning the proletarian educational revolution heightened our consciousness in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. We realized clearly that the enrollment of students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers into institutes of higher learning according to the demand of the proletariat was a great achievement made after the destruction of renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education during the great proletarian cultural education, a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution, an unprecedented revolutionary act in the world as well as a profound socialist revolution. Selecting and sending workers to university concerns the question of further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. This is a glorious mission given to us working class by history as well as our undeniable political responsibility. We must follow great leader Chairman Mao's instructions of putting "Proletarian politics in command," use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command the entire process of the work of enrollment of students and grasp the work of selecting and sending workers to university as an important political task.

Recently our factory again accepted the glorious mission of selecting and sending seven workers to university. So the revolutionary committee conscientiously studied the problem several times, gave a free hand to the masses, rapidly stirred up an upsurge in the factory in publicizing and studying in a big way Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution, discussed in a big way the great significance of the enrollment of university students among workers, peasants and soldiers and relied upon the workers to do a good job together in the work of selecting workers for training in a university. The revolutionary committee also promptly helped heighten the understanding of the cadres of some of the workshops who were "unwilling to see their men go" and were "afraid that their leaving might affect production" and were reluctant to let backbone elements leave, thus putting the relation between the local situation and the over-all situation in the correct perspective.

The factory became jubilant as soon as the good news of the selection of superior workers who had rendered outstanding services in the three great revolutionary struggles to attend university was spread about. The masses of workers shouted aloud "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "The workers' dream has come true!" with profound proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao. With the most zealous language and the most excited feeling they extolled great leader Chairman Mao and the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Old workers who suffered much in the old society and hated it deeply were even moved to tears and expressed their gratitude to Chairman Mao from the bottom of their hearts.

Old worker Liu Ch'ang-te said: "We are what we are today solely because we have Chairman Mao's leadership." He also reviewed the situation of his own cultural studies in 1953. At that time, under the control of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education which rejected and hit worker and peasant students, he was not only dismissed from school before finishing his studies but also suffered from a nervous breakdown. The broad masses of workers indignantly condemned the towering crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, warmly extolled Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and made the process of selecting of workers for university training a process of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a mass movement in recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness as well as in self-education.

In the course of selecting and sending workers to university all workers and cadres in the factory followed Chairman Mao's instructions "We should select students from workers and peasants who have practical experience. After attending school for several years they should return to the practice of production" and foster "laborers with socialist consciousness and culture," prepared themselves sufficiently and conducted selection from above as well as below by adopting the method of free application, recommendation by the masses, approval by the leadership and investigation by the school.

During the course of selection the leadership and the masses grasped the following three points well: Political quality, practical experience, health conditions, with special emphasis on political quality, guaranteeing that truly superior workers were sent to universities. Every worker selected was repeatedly examined at the superior and subordinate levels and by the standing committee of the revolutionary committee before he was investigated and approved by the entire body of committee members. We felt that in the four processes of selection, "recommendation by the masses" was the most important. The quality of student enrollment can be guaranteed only by giving the masses a free hand and resolutely relying upon the masses.

We selected three workers for Peking University and four for Tsinghua University. Before they went to the universities, the revolutionary committee of the factory held a special Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and a farewell meeting to encourage them to attend university, control the university, study for the sake of revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and accomplish the new combat missions assigned to them by the Party under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The seven new students unanimously indicated that they would definitely not disappoint Chairman Mao and would definitely study well for the sake of revolution, never forget their identity and forever maintain the character of the working class.

The enrollment of university students from among workers greatly encouraged the broad masses of workers, heightened the sense of political responsibility among the working class, and pushed forward the upsurge of grasping revolution, promoting production, promoting work, and promoting war preparedness in our factory. For instance in the No. 2 Workshop, although the number of hands was reduced after a worker was selected for university training from the milling team and production task was increased, all comrades in the squad worked hard together and overfulfilled the production target by 10 percent after an innovation of the working process.

* * *

The Key for Doing the Work of Student Enrollment Well Is Attention by the Leadership and Mobilization of the Masses

by

Revolutionary Committee of P'ingku Hsien, Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 23, 1970)

In the month of June our hsien, following great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "We should select students from workers and peasants who have practical experience. After attending school for several years they should return to the practice of production," selected 16 superior intellectual youths for advanced studies in Tsinghua University and Peking University. The method we adopted was: Free application, recommendation by the masses, approval by the leadership, and investigation by the school.

Selection of students from among workers, peasants and soldiers is a great victory won during the great proletarian cultural revolution. When this good news came the hsien revolutionary committee immediately held a meeting to study it. We discovered that to do a good job in the work of enrollment of students in institutes of higher learning is a solemn political task, an important matter concerning the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and an important matter concerning the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This we must grasp firmly, grasp meticulously and grasp well so as to send superior elements to the universities.

In order to grasp this work well, the hsien revolutionary committee held a special meeting of commune CCP committee secretaries and cultural and educational cadres, in which Chairman Mao's great teachings concerning educational revolution were studied. In the meantime the communes set up university enrollment groups to publicize Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution extensively and penetratingly so as to instill Chairman Mao's brilliant thought of educational revolution into everybody's mind.

During the work of student enrollment many moving incidents took place. Practice demonstrated that the only way to turn the work of student enrollment into a process of studying, publicizing and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution was for the leadership to pay close attention to it and fully mobilize the masses.

In the work of student enrollment leadership at various levels penetrated deep into the first line and used Chairman Mao's thought of educational revolution to organize the masses and to educate the masses. Upon returning to the countryside after his graduation from senior middle school, Comrade Hu Pao-ch'eng of Tungkou production brigade, Hsiungerhchai

commune enthusiastically publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively organized and led the masses to fight against nature and transform the backwardness of the mountain areas. As a result, he was highly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. During the course of Party consolidation and Party building he was admitted into the Party as a member and became the production brigade's Party branch secretary and a member of the commune CCP committee.

When Hu Pao-ch'eng was recommended for university training some of the cadres in the production brigade did not agree to it. Some commune members said: "Our production brigade has just been transformed and we have only this senior middle school graduate. He should work in this production brigade."

Upon discovering this question the secretary of the commune CCP committee immediately had the cadres of the production brigade start working to lead everybody in the study of Chairman Mao's teaching "We must consider the whole situation" to teach them that local situation should be subordinated to the over-all situation. The poor and lower-middle peasants are most obedient to Chairman Mao's teaching. They realized the fact that the children of poor and lower-middle peasants of mountain areas could now attend universities was an indication of Chairman Mao's concern for us, and that therefore we should stand on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and look at the revolution in the country and the world as a whole. So they sent Comrade Hu Pao-ch'eng to the university with a fanfare of drums and gongs.

The enrollment of workers, peasants and soldiers in institutes of higher learning was an extremely great encouragement to the poor and lower-middle peasants. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on education and declared: We must do a good job in grasping the enrollment of students for institutes of higher learning which is a privilege given to us poor and lower-middle peasants by Chairman Mao.

Comrade Ts'ao I-ch'üan, secretary of the Party branch at Chushui production brigade, Hanchuang commune, said at a symposium: "The question of the fostering of revolutionary successors is an extremely important question of life and death concerning the fate of the Party and the state as well as a long-term plan. Matters in our production brigade or commune, no matter how big, are after all small matters; but matters of the state, no matter how small, are big matters. Whenever there is a need of something in the state we should provide it with our best and we should provide as many as the state needs. We resolutely make the local situation subordinate to the over-all situation." He also recommended Comrade Ts'ao I-ping, a successor and a deputy secretary of the Party branch whom he spent several years to train, to attend the university.

The poor and lower-middle peasants understand proletarian education best. The poor and lower-middle peasants in many communes and production brigades held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types during the course of selecting and sending away new students for higher education so they might grasp civil power well for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Kuo Yung-li, an old leader of Hungshihmen production brigade, K'ao-shanchi commune, said solemnly when he sent new student Tzu Shu-wen away to the university: "You are our first middle school student in Shenshan-kou. You have helped us poor and lower-middle peasants study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts in a living way and transformed the poor mountain area. Today you have become the first university student in our mountain area. So you must strive hard to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, transform your world outlook, and fight for the glory of Chairman Mao and the glory of the great socialist motherland. We shall make new achievements in the grasping of revolution and promotion of production while you are away."

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Grand Designs of An Ancient City on the Highland

- How Sining district develops industry through arduous struggle and self-reliance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1970)

> After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of Sining, Tsinghai Province, have built their own iron and steel works, are making their own automobiles, and have set up a host of other industries all through their own efforts.--SCMP Ed.

(Excerpts of an article by NCNA correspondent) The thought of Mao Tse-tung bathing Sining in its brilliant light, a new upsurge in socialist construction is booming on both sides of the Huang River.

Sining is an ancient city on the highland with a history of over 1,500 years. In the past, all the industry that existed here was almost a blank sheet of paper. After liberation, especially in 1958, under the brilliant guidance of the Party's general line for socialist construction, the people of the Sining area brought about an initial development in industrial production through promoting the spirit of "poverty causing one to desire a change, to work and to make revolution." However, due to sabotage and interference from renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, industrial production in the area of Sining came near to being reduced to a blank sheet of paper again.

After baptism in the battle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class and the broad masses in the area of Sining have displayed soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and brought about a world-shaking change over the industrial features of the ancient city by working assiduously with their bare hands.

Achieve Plentiful, Fast, Good and Economical Results in Building Blast Furnaces

On May 3 this year, armed with precious revolutionary books, the responsible officials of the construction command headquarters of Tsinghai Iron and Steel Works and 24 workers and cadres under their leadership arrived at a stretch of waste beach that made up the suburbs of Sining.

Without water, electricity, housing facilities and equipment, could an iron and steel works be set up here? On the desolate beach the workers and revolutionary cadres launched a class for the study of Mao Tse-tung's

thought. At the class they studied over and again Chairman Mao's great teachings such as "self-reliance," "arduous struggle," and "we Chinese people have the spirit of fighting to the last ounce of our blood with the enemies, the determination to restore old things on the basis of self-reliance, and the power to stand on our own among the peoples of the world." This further gave them infinite confidence and strength. A battle to build an iron and steel works in Tsinghai soon got off to a roaring start.

Being short of housing facilities, they themselves set up tents and built native houses knows as "Kantalei" (干打全). Short of water, they went to fetch it from a faraway place, using shoulder poles. Lacking equipment and materials, they resorted to indigenous methods, repaired old equipment and utilized waste scraps to make appliances of their own. They triumphed over one difficulty after another.

Later, another batch of several hundred workers connected with construction, installation, furnace-building and water and electrical facilities went into the thick of battle. On reaching the worksite, the workers assigned the construction task, displaying ebullient revolutionary fervor and braving snow and rainstorms, finished in a very short time the concrete-pouring job for blast furnaces and hot blast blowers. In installing the blast furnaces and hot blast blowers, the workers responsible for installation, having no large hoisting equipment, pushed manually a furnace body from a distance of several dozen meters to the place where a furnace should be and used indigenous methods to install in place the body with a diameter of over 3 meters, a weight of 5 tons and a height of 6 meters.

Under the brilliant illumination of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the No. 1 blast furnace of Tsinghai Iron and Steel Works with a capacity of 28 cubic meters was triumphantly set up at the end of June this year after a hard battle of over 50 days and nights. On the day of July 1, the first heat of molten iron flowed out of the No. 1 blast furnace of the Tsinghai Iron and Steel Works!

Simultaneously with the production of iron by Tsinghai Iron and Steel Works, Sining Iron and Steel Works was born with its first heat of red hot molten iron flowing out.

Make A Concerted Effort To Build Automobiles

In the first spring of the seventies, Tsinghai produced motor vehicles for the first time. This is the fruitful result of the workers, technical personnel, revolutionary cadres and their dependents of the 37 factories in the area of Sining relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought and relying on the collective wisdom and creativity in launching socialist mass cooperation.

The Automobile Parts Factory of Tsinghai Province a large set-up relatively strong technically in the area of Sining, has important production tasks assigned to it. The Sining Factory of Household Hardware, a neighborhood-run small factory housed in a small building and poorly

equipped, has the assigned task of making over ten kinds of spare parts. The experimental work area of Tsinghai Provincial Electrical Bureau is a laboratory with only 11 workers and wrenches for two working tables. By relying on their two hands, they successfully produced many automobile instruments.

The carburetor is a key part of an automobile. Communist Party member Yang Hung-yüan of the Second Automobile Repair Works of Tsinghai Province led 11 workers to form a carburetor trial-producing group. Braving the severity of cold, they fought arduously. For lack of technical data connected with molds they used mud and tinplate on the carburetor to get the shape of a mold. Short of special equipment to work with, they retrieved materials from waste and scrap heaps to make specially required native equipment. After a hard battle of 55 days, they finally turned out carburetor to meet the needs of motor vehicles.

In this battle, some factories run by workers' dependents also displayed the spirit of coordination. They took the initiative to commit themselves to assignments and played a supporting role with a will.

On the eve of "May 1" this year, Tsinghai Province turned out the first batch of "Tsinghai Lake" heavy-load automobiles. Not long after, small cross-country motor vehicles of the "Sining" brand were also successfully trial-produced.

Open the Gate to Electronics Industry

In November last year, workers of the First Machine Works of Tsinghai raised the demand for the trial production by themselves of a silicon-controlled device. At that time, the revolutionary teachers and students of the science department of Tsinghai Normal College energetically supported the workers' demand and were determined to scale the peaks of science and technology.

In the past, foreign literature described the silicon-controlled rectifier as something mysterious and subtle, and ineffective at certain heights, claiming that it can be put to use only in an area 1,000 meters below sea level. In the light of such foreign rules, the plateaus of Tsinghai over 2,000 meters above sea level would be a "proscribed area" for its use, to say nothing of its trial production.

Can silicon-controlled rectifiers be produced on the highland after all? Around such a problem, Tsinghai Normal College unfolded a heated discussion with the help of the workers and PLA propaganda team stationed in the college. Everyone seriously studied such a teaching by Chairman Mao, "Social wealth is created by workers, peasants and laboring intellectuals themselves. Only if these people take their fate in their own hands and follow a Marxist-Leninist line by taking a positive attitude to the solution of problems instead of avoiding them, any difficulties in the world can always be solved." They said that by relying on Chairman

Mao's thought to lead the way there were no difficulties that could not be overcome. Therefore, nine science teachers formed a group for the trial production of the silicon-controlled rectifier and went into the battle.

At the outset, not a special room in the factory, not a special machine and not a single piece of special equipment were available. They salvaged old and waste materials, made use of locally available resources, adopted indigenous methods and made and re-made 25 sets of special equipment, creating conditions for fulfilling the task of trial production.

The trial production of the silicon-controlled rectifier gradually calls for hydrogen, nitrogen and argon, none of which they had. But they said, "With the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, we can triumph over all difficulties." By introducing technological reform and adopting indigenous methods, they solved the problem of the three "gases."

After the manufacture of hydrogen followed by no end of painstaking efforts, they at last succeeded in trial-producing the first batch of silicon-controlled devices in Tsinghai at the end of June. After a test, their performance were found satisfactory, the parameters of various techniques meeting the State standard. This created favorable conditions for the development of electronics industry and industrial production in Tsinghai.

Neighborhood Industries Bloom All Over the Place

In the new upsurge of the booming growth of socialist construction, a number of neighborhood factories and factories run by workers' dependents mushroomed like the growth of bamboo shoots favored by spring rains. Small in space but big in ambitions, these factories adapted themselves to the needs of agricultural and industrial production and the needs of the masses and followed the comprehensive production guideline of combining one main industry with many sidelines, producing what is needed by the State. Meanwhile, by resorting to indigenous methods, making use of locally available resources and running a factory industriously and thriftily, they made a contribution to the transformation of the backward features of the industry of Tsinghai.

The Ferrous Metal-Smelting Works of Sining municipality is a neighborhood factory with less than 100 workers. At the initial stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, it knew of only three workers. Through their own efforts, they got three run-down civilian houses and with hammers brought from their homes, they salvaged halves of refractory bricks and broken bricks from heaps of rubble, and built native copper-smelting furnaces. With several workers' dependents and young apprentices invited over, they soon launched a ferrous metal-smelting works. They were afraid of neither hardship nor sneers. With the all-conquering revolutionary spirit, they broke through all the barriers to start production.

They not only turned out copper but enabled the copper production rate to reach rapidly the high level of 82 percent.

Over the past few years, they turned out on their own 18 native machines and 17 sets of native molds by making use of locally available resources and repairing the old and retrieving the discarded. By relying on such native equipment, they turned out for the State over 170 tons of copper and a lot of aluminum, lead and other precious metals. For last year alone, they created wealth for the State to the tune of over 13,000 yuan per head. Now they are capable of producing on a large scale eleven kinds of products with different specifications. Apart from satisfying local needs, they also render support to the fraternal provinces and regions.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The women of China are a great source of manpower. We must tap this source, and struggle for the building of a great socialist country." For the number of mushrooming small factories in the area of Sining, factories run by workers' dependents are a very important source of strength. After baptism in the battle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the political consciousness of the revolutionary workers' dependents has reached an unprecedented height. They keep breaking out of the tight little world of their homes to plunge into the current of socialist construction, playing an increasingly prominent role of the other "half of the sky."

* * *

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Our Agricultural Mechanization Advancing by Leaps and Bounds

by

Nung Chi-ping (农机兵)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1970)

> Agricultural mechanization has been making rapid progress since the great proletarian cultural revolution and in particular since the Party's 9th National Congress, according to the following article. Local industries engaged in the manufacture and maintenance of farm machines and mechanized and semi-mechanized implements have sprung up in all parts of the country, their total output in value accounting for more than four-fifths of the total output in value of farm machines of the country.--SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." Chairman Mao has all along showed great concern for and attached importance to the development of agricultural mechanization in our country and has formulated plans for the realization of agricultural mechanization and worked out a series of directives of great importance, pointing out the road of triumphant advance for our agricultural mechanization.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line for proletarian revolution, our agricultural mechanization has developed from nothing to something and from the small to the big to reach the stage of booming growth. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially since the 9th National Party Congress, the broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel on the front of agricultural mechanization have intensified the mass campaign of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and persisted in putting revolutionization in command of mechanization, pushing the development of agricultural mechanization onto a new stage.

This year is one marked by the fastest development of agricultural mechanization in the history of our country, one marked by the unprecedented increase in the output of the products of agricultural machinery industry, one marked by the development of the largest variety of agricultural machine products, and one marked by the greatest initiative showed by the collective economy of communes and brigades in the purchase of agricultural machines. All along the front of agricultural mechanization an excellent situation prevails.

Take a Locality As the Key Link and Achieve Plentiful, Fast, Good and Economical Results in Developing Agricultural Mechanization

To take a locality as the key link and let everyone take a hand in agricultural mechanization--this is a guideline hitherto advocated by Chairman Mao and a road that must be travelled in the high-speed development of agricultural mechanization. It helps working with local conditions in mind to serve better the aim of stable and high-yields in agriculture; helps putting on a firm basis the great strategical guideline, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people"; helps making full use of local manpower, materials, finances and resources to bring about better results with less investment; helps arousing local initiative to allow the realization of agricultural mechanization with plentiful, fast, good and economical results.

In the period of three years of big leap forward, serious implementation of the guideline of taking a locality as the key link brought about a situation of advancing forward by leaps and bounds. But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Availing themselves of the three years of adjustment, they directed a big campaign of slashing and slaughtering against agricultural machinery enterprises above the hsien level that had emerged in the big leap forward, causing serious disruption to the agricultural machine industry.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "a high degree of cornering" and "dictatorship in every way" pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, calling into play the initiative of a locality and bringing about a situation everywhere marked by self-reliance in the vigorous launching of the agricultural machinery industry.

Now, local agricultural machine industries crisscross the width and breadth of the country and are in full bloom everywhere. Their output value accounts for over four-fifths of the total agricultural machinery output value of our country. Most of the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of the country have built their own hand-operated tractor plants, power-operated machine factories and plants for various farm implements and for spare parts. Over 80 percent of the hsien of the whole country have set up agricultural machine repairing factories. In some areas there have been formed repairing networks at the three levels of hsien, commune and brigade. A moving scene of "factories rising all over the urban and rural areas and machines humming everywhere" has appeared.

Everyone of the 64 hsien in Kiangsu Province has an agricultural machine repairing and manufacturing factory capable of turning out such mechanized and semi-mechanized agricultural implements as threshers, water pumps, rice transplanting machines, harvesters, cotton gins, etc. The overwhelming majority of the administrative districts are equipped with

factories capable of manufacturing hand-operated tractors and medium-sized tractors and diesel engines.

The agricultural machinery repairing factories in many hsien of Yunnan Province have turned out various types and specifications of water turbines, electric motors, transformers, generators and other equipment for small-sized electric stations.

Now, for the whole of Kansu Province, which had a relative weak foundation in agricultural machinery industry before, the total number of agricultural machines available is twice as much as before the great cultural revolution. Since the beginning of this year, the "East Is Red No. 12" tractor and the heavy-duty truck of the "Lanchow" brand produced by this province on its own have been put into commission in the rural area of the whole province, making a contribution to the development of agricultural production.

"Five small" industries such as local small iron and steel-making plants, local small coal mines, local small chemical fertilizer factories, local small electric stations and local small machinery works provide a basis for the realization of agricultural mechanization with plentiful, fast, good and economic results.

Through self-reliance, Chiyüan hsien of Honan Province built 27 hsien-run factories and 17 commune-run ones, forming initially a local industrial system that is "small but complete" to serve agriculture. They found a foothold on the strength of local resources as they applied themselves to exploring mines, making iron and steel, prospecting coal, and running electric stations, and used their own raw and other materials and fuels to make agricultural machines. Since 1967, they had produced over 15,000 electric motors, water pumps, water turbines, machines for opening and closing [sluice gates of] water conservation works, rice milling machines, cutting and threshing machines and other agricultural machines and implements of various types connected with plowing, sowing, harvesting, agricultural transportation, etc., and repaired and assembled over 420,000 sets or pieces of agricultural machines. They also produced a large batch of machine tools and other equipment for repairing purposes to get the agricultural machine repairing and assembly factories of various communes and the repairing and assembly stations of some brigades armed. They basically achieved the aim of the tractors and agricultural implements of the communes and brigades throughout the hsien not being sent out of a brigade for small repairs, out of a commune for repairs somewhere between the big and the small, or out of a hsien for big repairs, forming a powerful three-level repairing and assembly network to lay a firm foundation for the realization of agricultural mechanization.

Rely On the Masses and Turn Out Agricultural Machine Products To Meet Local Needs

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "To apply different methods to solve different contradictions--this is a principle which Marxists and Leninists must strictly follow."

Compared with other machine products, agricultural machine products have many different features. The former are mainly operated indoors to handle chiefly metals and other materials, the demand for adaptability being not too exacting. But agricultural machines are made mostly to work on the fields to cope with live crops and various types of soils, the effect of agricultural production features and natural conditions being very strong. The vastness of our country is marked by big differences in natural conditions and differences in terrain, soil and climate in different areas and by multiple varieties of agricultural crops. A fine tradition of plowing and working the field with meticulous care is accomplished by very complicated systems of plowing and working. Various agricultural machines and implements must be adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of various areas and the features of various crops and to the different plowing systems and different work demands of different areas. Therefore, we must obey Chairman Mao's teaching about "breaking with foreign conventions and following our own road in industrial development," and develop our agricultural machine products in line with local needs.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses taking the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as a sharp weapon have vigorously criticized and repudiated the "slavish comprador philosophy," "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "the line of specialists" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, thus giving a push to the mass campaign for the reform of agricultural implements and revolution in agricultural machine products and bringing about a speedy development of new farm machine products.

At present, the main farm machine products turned out by our country have reached 1,000-odd varieties, which is over 300 more than in 1966. Many farm machine products are turned out in line with local needs to suit the natural conditions and agricultural production features of our country being credited with such features as light weight, compactness in body, high efficiency, low costs, simple structure, etc. Some agricultural machine products have reached or surpassed the advanced world levels.

Experience shows that to carry out the "three-in-one" program calling for participation by revolutionary technical personnel and revolutionary cadres and by poor and lower-middle peasants with the latter playing the main role, to proceed from local agricultural production features and actual needs and combine investigation with manufacturing in line with local conditions in introducing semi-mechanized and mechanized farm implements, and to make a gradual transition from the improvement of farm implements to semi-mechanization and mechanization--this is a correct road for the development of agricultural machine products with plentiful, fast, good and economical results.

In 1969, Heilungkiang Province in the Northeast with areas practicing ridge farming had tens of thousands of people involved in a mass campaign for the reform of agricultural implements, and created and introduced over 21,000 pieces of new-style improved agricultural implements. The province

also created and remade over 100 kinds of agricultural machines and implements including tractors, plows, rakes, sowing machines, grain threshers, etc., in line with local features. For instance, the newly trial-produced Hsinshukuang No. 60 tractor, adaptable to a belt or wheels, not only suits ridge-farming but serves such comprehensive purposes as turning over the soil, sowing, row-cropping, transportation, etc.

Rice-producing areas in the South urgently needed the realization of mechanization of rice-transplanting. By studying and applying in a living way Mao Tse-tung's thought and developing the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, the farm machine workers of such units as the Leiyang Rice-Transplanting Machine Factory in Hunan created successfully power-operated rice-transplanting machines. The successful creation and popularization of such rice-transplanters helped raise considerably the work efficiency, blazing a new path in speeding up the mechanization of rice-transplanting. With feeling, the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "We sing a rustic song as we hold the machine. We get through with several mow before we know it. We do not forget the hard job of transplanting by hand as we are using the machine. For this blessing we thank Chairman Mao."

The development of small farm machines and implements in line with local needs is of great significance in developing the agricultural mechanization with plentiful, fast, good and economical results. At present, the farm machines and implements produced in various parts of our country serve the very aim of taking the small-sized as the key link and combining properly the medium-sized and the large-sized and of seeking the comprehensive use of a machine to make it serve many purposes. This combined with the persistence in seeking mechanization of farm implements and semi-mechanization and improvement of farm implements simultaneously and walking on two legs has speeded up the pace of agricultural mechanization.

Rely on the Collective Economy and Seek Agricultural Mechanization Through Self-Reliance

The guideline of relying on the strength of the collective economy of communes and brigades and working toward agricultural mechanization through self-reliance is a concrete manifestation in the cause of agricultural mechanization of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for "adhering to the mass line and going all out to mobilize the masses and launching vigorously the mass campaign," and also a correct road for realizing the agricultural mechanization of our country with plentiful, fast, good and economical results.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents frenziedly opposed the communes and brigades seeking agricultural mechanization through self-reliance and energetically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, "Everything done by the State." They slanderously accused the peasants of "not affording, having no use for and handling badly" agricultural machines, advocating the line that agricultural mechanization called for "State capital investment," and "five years of efforts for every hsien

and the mechanization of hsien one by one." According to the way Liu Shao-ch'i put it, for a country of ours with over 2,000 hsien, agricultural mechanization could not be achieved even in a period of 10,000 years. It is clear that the criminal aim of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind in vehemently opposing reliance on the collective economy to bring about agricultural mechanization and pushing the line of "everything done by the State" is to obstruct and disrupt the development of the cause of agricultural mechanization of our country and to prevent our realizing agricultural mechanization and prevent our following the socialist and the communist road in a vain attempt to drag our country into the mire of capitalism.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants vigorously criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, their initiative for taking a hand in agricultural mechanization showing an unprecedented height. They raised capital themselves, built storage houses for machines themselves and cultivated technical forces themselves. With living facts, they repulsed the slander of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind about the peasants' "not affording, having no use for and handling badly" agricultural machines.

Liuchi commune of Hsinchou hsien, Hupeh Province was before liberation a land of poverty associated with the saying, "Liuchiapan is the last place for a daughter to be married. If not flooded it is affected by drought. Husband and wife split up, children of broken families run about. Let us get two baskets and move house." After liberation, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, they persisted in following the road of agricultural collectivization. On the basis of agricultural collectivization, they worked by relying on the strength of the collective economy, sought rejuvenation through self-reliance, fought arduously, grasped production assiduously and practiced economy strictly.

Under the principle of insuring a steadily increasing income for the commune members, they accumulated over the years over 1,200,000 yuan and purchased 15 tractors, 39 power-operated machines, 3 motor vehicles and over 230 pieces or sets of various drainage and irrigation machines and machines and implements for processing, threshing, and plowing. In drainage and irrigation, threshing and processing of farm and sideline products, the whole commune has completely achieved mechanization. In plowing, transportation, plant protection, etc., it has basically realized agricultural mechanization. Through self-reliance, this commune further trained over 100 technical personnel to provide a technical backbone force for the commune-run enterprise of mechanization. Facts show that the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants not only can afford agricultural mechanization but also can find the fullest use for agricultural machines and handle them properly.

*

Our agricultural mechanization is surging ahead by leaps and bounds! Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and direct intense efforts to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." Let us put on a firm basis the series of directives on agricultural mechanization from Chairman Mao and advance triumphantly ahead along the road of agricultural mechanization pointed out by Chairman Mao!

* * *

FISHING

Big Fish Catches in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

good catches are recorded by people's communes and state enterprises working china's major fishing grounds for the first eight months of this year, as a follow-up on last year's big catches. the fishery workers, fishermen and cadres grasped revolution and promoted production in response to the great leader chairman mao's call "unite to win still greater victories."

hauls were 13 per cent bigger in the first half of this year than in the same 1969 period for 14 major fishing provinces and municipalities. even july and august, a period when fewer shoals are found, gave bigger catches than any previous corresponding period.

the fishermen are striving for still bigger hauls during the current fishing season.

the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought was deepened this year by the fishermen who firmly grasped class struggle and revolutionary mass criticism. this made the situation in revolution and production even better. the revolutionary committees at various levels organized the fishermen to persevere in studying chairman mao's works every day and sponsored meetings at regular intervals for the exchange of experience in the living study and application of chairman mao's works. they ran study classes on board ship so that the fishermen could study chairman mao's works wherever they went and no matter how busy they were. this living study and application had made the fishermen more conscious of fishing for the revolution. displaying the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death", they broke with conventional practices and adopted varied methods to catch more fish.

the fishermen in the north used to start fishing in april when the shoals begin to run. some fishing vessels went out to sea as early as february this year, breaking through the ice.

in kwangtung province, south china, the fishermen stayed on the grounds despite many rainy days and bad weather. bigger catches were brought in than in the same period of previous years.

fishermen on the grounds off chekiang, fukien and kiangsu provinces overcame the difficulties last spring when the shoals were running erratically. they went to sea not only in season but at other times when shoals are fewer. they suited their fishing methods to the changes in the conditions and improved their equipment. nighting fishing by attracting fish with lamp light was used. catches topped the same period of 1969.

use was made of salt water nurseries to breed laver, edible seaweed and shellfish and lakes and ponds to expand fresh water fish breeding.

the fishermen have diversified their economy and made great effort to develop farm production in carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." taking tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, as an example and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they reclaimed farm land from the sea and opened up wasteland to grow grain.

over 6,600 hectares were reclaimed and turned into fields by fishermen of an area in kiangsu province, east china. now 30 per cent of the fishing brigades there produce the grain they eat and no longer depend on the state for grain supplies. some have already sold surplus grain to the state. one hundred and ten fishing brigades in fukien province, east china, have set up bases for agricultural production and opened up over 6,000 hectares of land. thus they have further consolidated the collective economy and changed the fishing areas.

the revolutionary committees pay great attention to giving leadership. leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees in liaoning, fukien, kiangsu and kwangtung provinces and shanghai guide production during the fishing season and cadres of the communes and brigades go out to sea with the fishermen. they are the first to go out fishing and the last to come back. they stay on the fishing boats to do political-ideological work and solve problems in production. this promotes revolution and production.

in warm response to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, the fishery workers, fishermen and cadres are determined to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, to bring into fuller play their revolutionary enthusiasm and to strive for bigger autumn and winter catches to greet the fourth national people's congress.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Banquet for Albanian Basketball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming all the comrades of the men's and women's basketball teams of the albanian people's republic with gani kege as the team leader and muhamet mataj as the deputy team leader.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and all other embassy officials attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, tsao cheng, hsu yi-hsin, tseng wei, yang yu-heng, li ching-chuan, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, chai cheng-wen, yu chan and chiang wen-chai, as well as chinese basketball players.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms happily gathered together. they cheered the brilliant successes won by the people of the two countries in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. they heartily recalled the vigorous development of physical culture and sports in both countries.

tsao cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and gani kege, the albanian team leader, spoke at the banquet.

tsao cheng said: the present visit to china of the albanian basketball teams enables sportsmen of our two countries to exchange experience, learn from each other and work for common progress. he expressed the conviction that the visit of the albanian basketball teams would not only make new contributions to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania and the sportsmen of the two countries but also greatly promote the development of physical culture and sports in both countries.

gani kege said: the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china which is of great importance in the life of the fraternal chinese people and the chinese communist party, opens ever more splendid vistas for the chinese people. for this, we feel overjoyed and inspired. our present visit to china will certainly further enhance the unbreakable and great friendship between the people of albania and china and the sportsmen of the two countries.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Eighth Message to Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued here yesterday his eighth message to the nation. full text of the message follows:

dear compatriots,

since its coup d'etat perpetrated on march 18, the lon nol-sirik matak gang which betrayed our motherland in the interests of u.s. imperialism has cynically chosen to base all its propaganda on lies which have developed to the degree of an "institution".

among the innumerable lies, the "masterpieces" of the lonnolites, there is one which is important and should be drawn to the attention of the citizens, men and women, of our capital, phnom penh, who are kept in complete ignorance of the realities in the country.

the traitorous clique raises a "hue and cry" that the seven million (lon nol today suddenly increases the figure to eight million) khmer people unanimously support them. it has tried its best to make the people in phnom penh and the world believe that the n.u.f.k., the people's national liberation army, the peasants and guerrillas of sihanouk are just "inventions" (sic). it has pushed its contempt for the khmer people to such an extent that it has the cheek to declare that "not a single khmer has taken, is taking or will take up arms" against it and for the liberation of the motherland from the yoke of u.s. imperialism. it alleges that there only exist the armies of the vietnamese and laotian people struggling for the liberation of indo-china.

according to the mean and odious propaganda of the lon nol-sirik matak-ngoc thanh gang, our khmer people, contrary to the vietnamese and laotian people, are reactionary like the members of the gang and agree to put themselves into the cage of u.s. imperialism and neo-colonialism exclamation

but, in spite of the desperate efforts made by the traitors to hide the truth from the eyes of the world people, the whole world now knows that the n.u.f.k., its people's army, its people's administration and the people who support sihanouk do actually exist. this is due above all to the influential evidences provided by the american richard dudman (of saint-louis post dispatch), the french jean durieux (of paris-match), the french claude muller (of le nouvel observateur), the french xavier baron (of the afp), the french lydie nicaise (of france-soir) and the french alain clement (of the o.r.t.f.).

it is a pity to note that the population of phnom penh did not even have the possibility to acquaint themselves of these very important evidences and is still in the "stage" of believing that "the n.u.f.k. is merely viet cong" (sic) exclamation

in view of this ridiculous belief, i have the duty to present to my compatriots in phnom penh the following evidences incontestable in the world provided by the above-mentioned reporters:

1) the evidence of jean durieux, dated back in april, 1970, one month after the coup d'etat: "we know the existence of the national front of liberation of kampuchea, the local responsible person of which, a cambodian, seems to be in a very high place in the hierarchy. he explains to us the immediate objective: 'we want to get rid of lon nol, liberate the territory, take phnom penh and have sihanouk again become the head of government' ... we see in the background dozens of soldiers, well-equipped, in green uniforms and wearing palm helmets with sihanouk badges."

through this evidence, one can see that the organized resistance of the khmer people began from the very next day of the coup d'etat and of the sanguinary suppression of the peaceful manifestations of our people in support of me and against lon nol.

2) the evidence of richard dudman, dated back to june, 1970, three months after the coup d'etat: "i saw the early development of what appears to be a cambodian people's movement, the front uni de la nation khmere, popularly known as f.u.n.k. it is loyal, not to the shaky government of premier lon nol, but to norodom sihanouk...

"the cambodian countryside, where most of the population lives, is being radicalized and quickly turned into a massive dedicated and effective revolutionary base...

"... at each plantation or farmer's hut, we have seen evidence of allegiance to sihanouk and of its counter-point, extreme hatred of the united states and president nixon...

"the war... contained important elements of a civil struggle. there was an indigenous movement. the attitude of the villagers we saw indicated clearly that sihanouk remains a highly popular leader in cambodia."

3) the evidence of miss claude muller, dated back to august, 1970, five months after the coup d'etat: "only their belts and their arms make them different from the peasants... like them, they are khmers. their stature, the colour of their skin, their language, all indicates this...

"... we see everywhere around us the portraits of norodom sihanouk. we raise some questions. the answer is 'norodom sihanouk is the father of all of us. we wait for him.'...

"... as night falls, we arrive at a bigger village than the ones we have come across. the people there install us in a meeting hall, under a big portrait of norodom sihanouk. we are told that the commander of the west region is going to visit the place... the commander arrives. he is a khmer."

4) the evidence of xavier baron, at the end of august, 1970: "the forces in support of sihanouk in the province of siemreap have released me after 47 days of detention in their bushy land... a dozen of cambodians of less than 30 years old are responsible to watch over us." (in le monde)

another evidence of xavier baron has been released in english by afp: "a young cambodian was speaking to me: 'all the military you see here are soldiers of sihanouk,' he said. few in number when i was first detained in the angkor area, their number steadily increased... in six weeks there may have been 100 of them... most of them had rural back-grounds. some of them had been workers. others were pedicab drivers. their attachment

to prince sihanouk had been sentimental... some of the guerrillas did not know the meaning of the terms 'marxism' and 'communism'. i am not a communist, these said, i am fighting for my prince."

i avail myself of this occasion to express my very deep gratitude to my beloved people and youth who have so generously accorded me their justice and support in such painful circumstances at the moment, and who would sacrifice their life to defend our common ideals and my honour savagely ridiculed by the big shots in phnom penh, the very image of ingratitude and treachery.

all my life, i shall remain indefectibly thankful to our heroic guerrillas.

i ask them to allow me to present to the nation the following evidences:

again from xavier baron: "the guerrillas have two enemies, the americans and generals lon nol and sirik matak, who overthrew prince sihanouk... when cannon fire could be heard, they would say 'boom, boom, lon nol'; leaving the trenches after an air-attack they would always point at the sky and shout 'americans, americans'...

"the guerrillas' duties are:

"-- i promise to struggle against my country's enemies, particularly the americans, to protect its independence, neutrality and integrity.

"-- i promise to help the peasants, to give them what i find and to defend them if the enemy threatens their goods and crops.

"-- i promise to love cambodia and to struggle for prince sihanouk, our chief of state..."

"their behaviour towards the population was irreproachable... the result was that the guerrillas won the sympathy of the population... the guerrillas move freely through the province, when (lon nol) government troops stayed in their garrisons... all (the guerrillas) showed high morale, confidence and tenacity of purpose. despite the daily risks, the pro-sihanouk young cambodians were good humoured and full of life."

mr. xavier baron told the whole world that the n.u.f.k. not only possesses a people's army but also a people's administration which is established in most part of cambodia.

he wrote: "the sihanoukist guerrillas have begun to set up a people's administration in the zones controlled by them. provincial administrative committees are set up by the n.u.f.k. at all levels of local units: province, district, village and hamlet. ... at the end of june, 50 out of 102 districts in cambodia had elected their committees. the work of the committees is supervised by the population. all people are equal, there are no big dignitaries. thus, the people see that they are the masters of their own future."

now i draw the attention of my compatriots to the following evidence of mr. alain clement, who declared on august 24 in paris: "we were prisoners of the cambodian guerrillas of prince sihanouk, not of the north vietnamese or the south vietnamese. .... my guards were always friendly to me. i did not talk much with them, because they only spoke cambodian."

this evidence of the young reporter of the o.r.t.f. unmasks totally the big lie of the lon nol gang which, with rare

bad faith and great meanness, denies the existence of a big people's movement in support of sihanouk. the movement is fiercely attacking the traitor-oppressors of the people, the plunderers of the nation and the betrayers of the country. the part of the country not yet liberated has become a triple colony of the americans, the vietnamese of the saigon regime and the thailanders of the bangkok regime.

i ask the citizens of phnom penh to pay attention to the new and very eloquent evidence of miss lydie nicaise who wrote in the big paper "france-soir" (issued at the end of august and the beginning of september, 1970): "their look leaves me no doubt. the badges of the partisans of sihanouk... a very young woman serves us a plate... she is a cambodian and ... her husband was killed three weeks ago in a bombing ... she then joined the liberation forces and lives the life of a soldier ... a little later, a khmer krom arrives. he was formerly a soldier in the french army... a new fighter arrives. he is a cambodian high school student of 16 years old, studying in the high school of siemreap. it was his parents who advised him to join the guerrillas."

the phnom penh citizens should seriously think over the above revelation by lydie nicaise so as to understand the noble and patriotic motives which have made so many of our young compatriots of the provinces, men and women, to join the guerrillas.

the lon nol-sirik matak-ngoc thanh gang is unblushingly and shamelessly doing its utmost to make our capital ignorant of the heroic and tremendous sacrifices of our people and our youth of the provinces with a consciousness far higher than that of this gang.

lydie nicaise saw young khmer women became widows because of the air bombing ordered by lon nol. these widows resolutely engaged in armed resistance.

the french journalist saw khmers kroms, ex-soldiers re-enlisted as fighters of the people's army. she saw students of the high school of siemreap, advised by their own parents, joined this army in order to defend justice for me and to liberate the country and nation from the yoke of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys.

patriots of all social strata have gone to the jungle, standing on our side.

miss nicaise added: "among the guerrillas ... there is the 'pedalo', 26 years old, former cycle driver ..., the 'pedagogue', we called him so because of his constant desire to teach us the cambodian language, a former peasant, 20 years old. the 'mecano', as his name indicates, was a mechanic before the war. he is a typical khmer, a living image of the frescos of angkor. he is 20 years old ... these youngsters, most of whom are between 20 and 26 years old, are mostly cambodians; some of them are vietnamese. in order to understand better the presence of vietnamese in the cambodian liberation forces (the n.u.f.k. of sihanouk), it is sufficient to know that 600,000 vietnamese have taken refuge in cambodia for several generations. some of them have never been in viet nam. besides, the massacres unleashed in may against the vietnamese population made them turn to the sihanouk camp. ... that evening, the peasants and soldiers again gathered round the transistor to listen to radio peking. during three quarters of an hour, sihanouk called on them to wage struggle. all listened piously to their leader

and the women had to stop thrashing the rice in order not to make any noise ... four deserters came from siemreap. they were questioned for a long time.

"'why have you left the army of lon nol?' ... we asked them.

"'because he will lose the war.'

"... the ranks of guerrillas grow. three new fighters arrived yesterday and half a score came today. ... ... they have taken the stand more for reasons of affection than of ideology. the majority fight for sihanouk ... in front of us are four men. they are the representatives of the national united front of kampuchea (the pro-sihanouk n.u.f.k.), for the province of siemreap... the guerrillas organize themselves gradually ... it is an army of the people. i have never seen an officer wearing any insignia of rank. the relations between soldiers and officers are based on the principle of equality... they told us of their will to fight to the end... the people offer them help."

any comment would be superfluous in regard to the very significant testimony of miss nicaise.

i hope that our elite and the inhabitants of phnom penh will draw appropriate conclusions from it and judge the horror of the crime committed by lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng, ngoc thanh and their ilk who have ordered their mercenary soldiers at the pay of the u.s. imperialists to go to our provinces and shoot at the khmer patriots whom they call "viet cong" and "north vietnamese".

the horror of the crime of lon nol and company increase tenfold when taken into consideration the intensive, extensive and daily air bombing which they requested (and obtained) from their american, saigon and bangkok masters whose numerous planes dropped innumerable bombs of all calibres and kinds, napalms, chemical products and toxic gas on our country (also theirs), on our people (also their people). their innocent victims have already amounted to hundreds of thousands. the districts, villages and cities in our provinces subjected to this criminal bombing are innumerable.

many cities, rural centres, districts and villages have been razed to the ground and wiped off the map of our country. their inhabitants, khmers, died from the atrocities and sufferings. those who are not dead (among them are old men, women, children and babies) are horribly mutilated. that is the indescribable "work" of the lon nol gang and its masters.

before such a "work", how can our patriotic people rest with folded arms? their revolt is inevitable.

under the banner of the national united front, they have established their national liberation army. this army has grown strong and developed rapidly. its growth in number and in fighting capacity is irresistible. it will undoubtedly succeed in putting an end to the intolerable tyranny of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-ngoc thanh, murderers of their own people, of their own nation and of their own motherland.

i request all the phnom penh compatriots, who have a national conscience and are sensible of the indescribable sufferings of their people, to rise, stop indulging in inaction and fight resolutely so as to prevent the lon nol gang from bringing more misfortunes to the country and the nation.

citizens of phnom penh,

don't be egoistic. think of the extremely miserable fate of your compatriots who live outside the capital and who are being mercilessly massacred by the lon nol gang with the planes of its masters and its own military planes for the sole crime of refusing to sell themselves, like the lonnolites, to u.s. neo-colonialist imperialism. but if you prefer to sit back with folded arms, you should be aware that in the not too far future, the misfortunes, sufferings and catastrophes inflicted on the provinces by the evil policy of lon nol, sirik matak and ngoc thanh will surely also fall on yourselves in phnom penh.

you will escape the war and the indescribable sufferings which inevitably follow in its wake only if you actively help the n.u.f.k. sweep the fascist lon nol regime out of phnom penh rapidly and completely.

but if you allow this regime to exist long, you will inevitably be plunged, very soon and for a long time, into tremendous catastrophes which your families and you yourselves will suffer most painfully.

here ends my eighth message to the nation.

long live the patriotic khmer people exclamation

long live the khmer people's national liberation army exclamation

september 24, 1970

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Issues Statement Supporting Just Struggle of Palestinian People

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on september 23, strongly condemning the criminal act of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys in launching large-scale armed attacks on the palestinian guerrillas. it expressed firm support for the palestinian and arab people in their just and legitimate fight. the statement reads as follows:

while the revolutionary struggle of the arab people, the palestinian people in particular, to recover their sacred national rights is developing vigorously, the u.s. imperialists, revealing once again their hideous features as international gendarmes, have hatched with the aid of their lackeys various plots to stamp out the raging flames of this struggle.

the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys have resorted to all sorts of treacherous and criminal machinations to sow discord among the arab countries. at present they are carrying out a large-scale operation to liquidate the palestinian people's resistance by launching bloody attacks on the palestinian guerrillas.

the u.s. imperialists have simultaneously concentrated their sixth fleet near the arab countries and mustered the israeli troops, their loyal instrument of aggression in the middle east, on the west bank of the jordan river.

these are new criminal plots of the u.s. imperialists against the arab people, the palestinian people in particular.

considering that the struggle of the arab people, the palestinian people in particular, like the struggle waged by the cambodian people side by side with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian people, is directed against the common enemy of the asian, african and latin american people, the royal government of national union of cambodia strongly condemns these new plots hatched by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys. the royal government of national union of cambodia expresses its firm support for the palestinian and arab people in their just and legitimate fight. the khmer people and their national liberation armed forces, closely united under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, will show their fraternal and militant solidarity with the arab people, the palestinian people in particular, by further developing, despite all sorts of difficulties and hardships, the initiative in combat and by dealing more and more crushing blows at the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their saigon and bangkok lackeys and their lackeys of lackeys in phnom penh.

the royal government of national union of cambodia is convinced that the valiant arab people, particularly the palestinian people, with a high militant spirit and enjoying the solidarity of the asian, african and latin american people, will certainly frustrate all the plots and defeat the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys.

CHINA AND LAOS

Khaosan Pathet Lao Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

a delegation of the khaosan pathet lao led by sone khamvanvongsa, member of the directors' board of the khaosan pathet lao, arrived in peking by plane today to attend the national day celebrations and pay a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese journalistic circles.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of journalistic units in peking and the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng and yuan lu-lin.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Meet Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier Nguyen Con

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in China, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin on September 23 very cordially met Comrade Nguyen Con, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, Vice Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and all the comrades on the DRVN Government Economic Delegation he is leading.

When Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin came to the hall, the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms warmly clapped their hands with elation. Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin cordially waved to the Vietnamese comrades from the front of the struggle against US imperialism, and posed for pictures with all the comrades on the Vietnamese delegation.

Then, Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin had a long and very friendly talk with Vice Premier Nguyen Con and the deputy leaders of the delegation comrades Ly Ban, Ngo Thuyen and Tran Sam.

Taking part in the meeting and talk were: Chou En-lai, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Li Hsien-nien, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned comrades Li Chiang, Fang yi, Yen Chung-chuan, Han Nien-lung, Shen Chien and Yuan Hua-ping.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Damascus International Fair Closes, Chinese Pavilion Receives 600,000 Visitors

(NCNA-English Damascus, Sept. 24, 1970)

the 17th damascus international fair came to a close on the evening of september 20. since its opening on august 25, the chinese pavilion had received more than 600,000 visitors.

among the visitors to the chinese pavilion were mustafa tlass, general chief of staff of the syrian armed forces and other senior officers; six government ministers of syria: abdel halim khaddoum, minister of economy and external trade; mohamed taleb hilal, minister of supply; souheil el ghazzi, minister of culture, national guidance and tourism; fayz ismail, minister of rural and municipal affairs; sami soufane, minister of public works and water power; and nagi darawsnah, minister of state for planning.

among the visitors were syrian workers, peasants, students and people of other circles; palestinian guerrilla fighters; and people of various circles from lebanon, jordan, iraq, the u.a.r. and the arabian gulf.

the first thing the visitors saw at the chinese pavilion were dozens of big photos on the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. they said that the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has successfully initiated and led with great spirit and profound wisdom china's great proletarian cultural revolution which enables china continue to advance in big strides along the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, guarantees that china will not change colour and turns her into a strong bulwark of world revolution and the tremendous hope of the world people. in visiting this section of the pavilion, a palestinian guerrilla fighter wrote down in detail in his note-book the explanatory note of every picture. the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution is also a great victory of world revolution, he said.

at the agriculture section of the chinese pavilion, the attention of the visitors was drawn especially by the model of tachai. they warmly praised this red banner at the chinese agricultural front commended by chairman mao. a visitor told hsinhua that the tachai people have transformed a poor gully into an advanced village by holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. it sets an excellent example.

at the industrial section of the chinese pavilion, a model of the yangtze river bridge at nanking won wide applause. the visitors praised the construction of the bridge as a signal victory at the chinese industrial front and a shining achievement scored by the chinese proletariat under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it embodied the excellent situation of chinese industrial production, science and technology. many visitors wrote in the visitors' book that the building of the yangtze river bridge at nanking has proved the correctness of the line of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

photos of china's revolutionary model peking operas and handicrafts depicting the palestinian guerrillas and the revolutionary storms in asia, africa and latin america at the chinese pavilion won warm praises.

many visitors said that thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao, china has advanced at giant strides in the past 20 years or more and worked numerous wonders. all these achievements must be attributed to the great mao tsetung thought.

during the exhibition, some 40,000 people saw chinese films at the chinese pavilion. at the showing of the full-length colour documentary films the "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" and "hailing the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china", thunderous applause burst out from the audience every time the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen. some of the audience shouted in arabic: "long live chairman mao exclamation" feature films on war, such as "tunnel warfare" and "strike at the aggressors" were also welcomed. some people who saw the films said, "these films have given us a great inspiration. we arab people should unite and defeat the u.s. and israeli aggressors."

US

American Indians Resist Armed Suppression

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

american indians have taken up arms recently to resist ruthless oppression and plunder by the monopoly ruling circles, according to washington reports.

on september 9, indians in tacoma area, washington state, exchanged fire with the police sent there to suppress them. the struggle started when the u.s. ruling circles tried to deprive the indians of their fishing right in the puyallup river in the state and force them out of the area along the river. the fishing right of the indians was long recognized in law, but the reactionary authorities recently arbitrarily prohibited "commercial fishing" in the river. this actually means depriving them of their right to live. the indians immediately rose in resistance. 40 indians of the puyallup tribe, with the support of other indian tribes in northwest america, occupied the fishing area on august 1. the reactionary ruling circles flagrantly called out the police to raid an indian camp. this aroused greater indignation among the indians who took up arms in self-defence against the violent suppression by the reactionary authorities. an indian of the puyallup tribe said indignantly: "we are a dying people and have to fight for survival as we have done for 500 years."

at the end of august, the american indians in the mount rushmore area, south dakota, also rose in struggle, strongly protesting against the ruling circles' attempt to forcibly occupy the mountainous land owned by the local american indians. 40 american indians stood their ground and set up a picket line there. many american indian organisations sent representatives to join the protest struggle.

in face of the nixon administration's crimes of expanding its aggressive war abroad and stepping up exploitation and oppression of the people at home, the american indians are launching fiercer struggle against violent repression. since the beginning of the year, the american indians have unfolded struggles in various forms in more than ten u.s. states. they attacked the offices of the "bureau of indian affairs" set up in various cities by the ruling circles to govern and deceive the american indians.

US AND MIDEAST

US Imperialism Schemes to Intervene in Jordanian Situation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1970)

u.s. secretary of state rogers in a statement on the jordanian situation issued on september 20 alleged that "tank forces have invaded jordan from syria during the night (of september 19)", and claimed that this constituted an "irresponsible and imprudent intervention" in jordan which "carries with it the danger of a broadened conflict". the rogers' statement is another significant step taken by u.s. imperialism in its long premeditated scheme to intervene in the jordanian situation, and a serious provocation against and brazen threat to the palestinian and other arab peoples. this fully reveals the gangster features of u.s. imperialism.

even u.s. bourgeois reporters admitted that the rogers' statement is merely an attempt to create public opinion for u.s. intervention in jordan. a dispatch by a.p. correspondent john m. hightower from washington on the same day pointed out that "the rogers' statement did appear to be a step in diplomatic preparation for later american intervention". even u.s. secretary of defence melvin laird said that "there had been no confirmation" of the syrian troops' entry into jordan. a reuter report from washington pointed out that "(u.s.) officials acknowledged they did not know whether the tanks belonged to the syrian government or the palestine liberation organization." dispatches of western reporters from jordan admitted that the so-called "syrian tanks" mentioned by rogers all bear the insignia of the palestinian people's armed forces. hasn't all this fully revealed the wicked design of the rogers' statement?

the palestinian people's struggle in self-defence against the armed suppression by the reactionary jordanian military government is an important part of the arab people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. that is why the just struggle of the palestinian people has won staunch support from the syrian and other arab peoples. this fully manifests their firm resolve to resist the u.s.-israeli aggressors by uniting as one against the common enemy. is it justified that only america is allowed to support the reactionary jordanian forces in suppressing the palestinian people and strangling the sacred cause of the palestinian and arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, while the syrian and other arab peoples are not allowed to support their palestinian brothers in self-defence? what a gangster logic exclamation

while creating public opinion for its intervention in jordan, u.s. imperialism is continuing to step up its preparations in military and other fields. senate republican leader hugh scott, on hearing nixon's briefing on the middle east situation on september 22, raved that "what he told us indicates he is

prepared to preserve the proper interests of the united states." secretary of defence laird, after a two-day conference with high-ranking military officers and leading administrative officials, clamoured at a press conference on september 19 that "this (the jordanian situation) is being watched very closely" by the united states, and that the possibility of u.s. military intervention could not be ruled out.

the new york times news service reported that "troops, ships and planes sufficient for effective american military intervention (in jordan) ... are deployed in the mediterranean and central europe." a dpa dispatch from washington dated september 22 confirmed by quoting a u.s. defence department spokesman that units of the 82nd airborne division at company level have been placed on "one hour alert". a reuter report from washington on the same day said that "about 3,000 marines were on their way to the mediterranean from the united states. together with the forces in europe, about 10,000 troops have been alerted." a dispatch from west germany said that some u.s. forces stationed there are making hasty preparations "for a possible drop into jordan". an a.p. report from frankfurt, west germany, on september 22 said that "eighteen u.s. c-130 transport planes have been seen taking off from the rhine-main air base over the past 24 hours, stirring speculation tuesday that advance troops had left for a middle east staging area."

the troops deployment and sabre-rattling of the nixon administration can by no means cover up u.s. imperialism's feeble nature of a paper tiger. it was reported that like a hen on a hot griddle, nixon was terribly restless now. for several days in succession, he held numerous meetings with government chiefs and the "special action group" on the middle east question. u.p.i. correspondent stewart hensley reported that nixon's face was "lined with fatigue". on the day when rogers released his statement, he did not even return home and "spent" the night "at the state department".

what warrants attention is that while playing the trick of military intimidation, u.s. imperialism was working hand in glove with its co-plotter to bring diplomatic pressure to bear upon the arab countries, syria in particular. u.p.i. reported that the u.s. government wrote to another "super-power" on september 20 requesting it to exert pressure on syria into not supporting the palestinian people. on september 22, the u.s. state department disclosed that it had received a reply from the other side telling it that the other side "is in contact with the syrian government". an a.f.p. dispatch from london on september 22 disclosed that observers there described the move as "the first encouraging development in the jordanian crisis". facts show that u.s. imperialism is working hand in glove with its co-plotter in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the palestinian people's armed struggle.

however, no matter whether u.s. imperialism resorts to military intimidation or political fraud in collusion with its co-plotter, neither of them can intimidate or deceive the palestinian people. the palestinian people's revolutionary struggle proves that "a just cause enjoys abundant support". whatever the difficulties and twists and turns, the palestinian people and the arab people will certainly win final victory if only they keep united and persevere in armed struggle.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of Arab Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent, on behalf of the chinese government and people, a message to abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council, and monsin al einy, premier, of the arab republic of yemen, warmly greeting the national day of the arab republic of yemen. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the arab republic of yemen,

his excellency monsin al einy, premier of the arab republic of yemen,

sana

on the occasion of the national day of the arab republic of yemen, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellencies and to the government and people of yemen.

the chinese people have consistently supported the yemeni people in their just struggle to oppose imperialism and safeguard national independence and sincerely wish the people of yemen new victories in this struggle.

may the friendship between the chinese and yemeni peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries further develop and grow in strength.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 25, 1970

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Sept. 24, 1970)

kenneth david kaunda, president of zambia, received chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, yesterday and had a friendly talk with him.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 6, 1970 No. 4752

****
* NATIONAL *
****

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

The Wish of Millions of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Is Fulfilled

- Enthusiastic cheers to the admission of worker-peasant-soldier students into new-type socialist universities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 21, 1970)

> The following report tells how workers, peasants (so-called "educated youths" sent from their urban homes to rural areas to settle and become farmers) and soldiers were chosen for training in Peking University and Tsinghua University. About 4,000 of these students have been chosen for admission into the two universities this year, according to the report.--SCMP Ed.

Under the close concern of the great leader Chairman Mao and in the midst of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, worker-peasant-soldier students, chosen by the millions of workers, peasants and soldiers of our country themselves, have marched, in high spirits and heads held high, into two new-type socialist universities--Tsinghua University and Peking University.

Since the working class took possession of the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, the two universities, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Take the road of training technicians from among workers followed by Shanghai Machine Tool Works, and choose students from among workers and peasants who have practical experience," have chosen one batch of worker-peasant-soldier students after

another in the practice of developing educational revolution in depth and set up pilot classes for various specialities. Through repeated discussions and recommendations by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and after examination and approval, level by level, by the revolutionary committees, the two universities have again chosen more than 4,000 worker-peasant-soldier students from various parts of the country since the beginning of this year. This way of choosing students from workers, peasants and soldiers who have practical experience for universities is a great pioneering act of putting Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution into practice.

"History, which was put upside down, is set right again, and our wish is at last fulfilled!" Cherishing profound proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao, millions of workers, peasants and soldiers are enthusiastically cheering the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the great victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Follow the Road of "K'ang-ta" Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

It was the early morning of August 27, 1970. The red sun was rising from the east, brightening the majestic, grand T'ienanmen Square with its rays.

A "Long March Column" formed of worker-peasant-soldier students, after walking on foot for four days from Tientsin and covering a distance of more than 300 li, arrived in the Capital of the great motherland and at T'ienanmen Square with youthful vigor.

Flying red banners, carrying knapsacks on their backs and holding high the bright-red Quotations from Chairman Mao, the worker-peasant-soldier students, facing the morning sun in the east and looking up with boundless love at the splendid picture of the great leader Chairman Mao, lined up in T'ienanmen Square and took the following solemn oath:

Chairman Mao! Oh, Chairman Mao! We 221 workers, peasants and soldiers from the two banks of Haiho have come to your side to attend university. This greatest happiness is given us by you. We will surely win glory for you and for the great socialist motherland! We worker-peasant-soldier students do not blindly adore "the cradle of engineers," or blindly believe in bourgeois "authorities," or worship the ancients and foreigners. We dare to make revolution, create new things courageously, and are determined to follow the road of "K'ang Ta" and be revolutionaries. We do not seek fame or profit. We will resist corruption and will never be corrupted. We are resolved never to change our willingness to continue to make revolution although our posts may change; never to change the natural color of the working class although our circumstances may change; and never to change our style of fighting hard under difficult conditions although our tasks may change. Our red heart that is loyal to you will never change although everything else may!

Thousands and thousands of vehicles traveled from Tientsin to Peking, but the worker-peasant-soldier students refused to take them but insisted on walking on foot. They said, "The first step we should take in going to college is to take the road of 'K'ang Ta' pointed out by Chairman Mao. The first lesson we should take in college is the lesson of 'K'ang Ta.' The revolutionary spirit of 'K'ang Ta' must never be lost!"

While on their way to T'ienanmen Square, the worker-peasant-soldier students propagandized Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever they came to. Wherever they went, there would be great rejoicing. The broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and local PLA units along the way, seeing the youthful, vigorous "Long March Column," were greatly inspired. They said with agitation: "Our own worker-peasant-soldier college students are different from the college students of old times. They leave footprints all the way and walk steadily along the revolutionary line pointed out by Chairman Mao. With such college students, we can set our mind at ease."

Like their comrades-in-arms of the "Long March Column" from Tientsin, the worker-peasant-soldier college students who have come to Peking from all quarters of the country are determined to follow the road of "K'ang Ta" always. They come to college--some carrying spades and hoes, others taking with them sickles, and still others have hair-cutting implements or needles and thread in their knapsacks. They have brought with them the glorious tradition of the PLA and the working people's revolutionary spirit of fighting hard under difficult conditions. They regularly go to reclaim waste land, gather manure for fertilizer, go to factories and rural villages, and set up factories in their universities and labor there. They mend their broken doors and windows, darn their own clothes, mend their own shoes, and cut their own hair.

Some petroleum workers from Tach'ing oilfield, wearing workers' overalls and taking their picks with them, set up a factory and began laboring there as soon as they arrived. They said: "We worker-peasant-soldier college students must not walk the 'three separation' road even for a single day. We will consciously remold our world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as completely transform the old universities with it."

Inherit the Glorious Revolutionary Traditions

At the foothills of the Chingkang Mountains and by the shores of Lake Poyang, people are cheering and singing. Even the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chingkangshan have gone to college in Peking.

The heroic children of Chingkangshan, wearing grass sandals--the kind that Red Army men of those years wore--and red capes made of bamboo leaves, have come to the side of the great leader Chairman Mao.

They wear grass sandals to college because they are determined to follow to the end the revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao. They wear their bamboo capes to college because they have made up their mind to

follow Chairman Mao always and withstand rain- and wind-storms and see the world, undaunted by either tearing winds and lashing rains or by lightning and thunder.

Whenever she thinks of the eve before she said goodbye to Chingkangshan and came to Peking, poor peasant Tsou Ch'eng-hsiang of Taching production brigade, Chingkangshan commune, can never remain calm. Her heart is like a boiling pot.

It was late in the night, but Ch'eng-hsiang and her family were still sitting in a semi-circle in front of Chairman Mao's picture. With bitter hatred for the old society and boundless love for the new, her father once more related the history of suffering of the family and the story of their emancipation. To send away his daughter to college near Chairman Mao, the father specially prepared four precious gifts for her: a red precious book, a revolutionary history of the family, two pairs of grass sandals with red strings, and a packet of red rice which the Red Army used to eat in the old days. Accepting these revolutionary gifts of the family with both hands, Ch'eng-hsiang was so agitated that she could not sleep that night.

When Ch'eng-hsiang was about to leave, all the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village turned out to see her off. Tsou Wen-k'ai, her grandfather who was leader of an upsiring group of the Red Army of the old days,once more took her to the house in Taching in which Chairman Mao had lived, so she might remember firmly the glorious history of Chairman Mao's leadership of the people of Chingkangshan in making revolution.

Many of the old poor peasants, taking the hands of Ch'eng-hsiang and shedding tears, exhorted her repeatedly: "You are the first poor peasant college student that Chairman Mao lets us poor and lower-middle peasants of Chingkangshan choose. You must not be unworthy of Chairman Mao's concern for the people of Chingkangshan! When you are in Peking and see Chairman Mao, you must shout 'Long live Chairman Mao' several more times for us."

Bearing in mind these exhortations from her fellow villagers, Tsou Ch'eng-hsiang has come to Peking University. She resolves to remember always Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Foster revolutionary traditions and strive to win still greater glory," and let the red flag of Chingkangshan, which Chairman Mao personally planted, fly generation after generation and forever!

There is a PLA fighter named Liu Chi-ying who has come to the new-type socialist university together with the other children of Chingkangshan. He is the younger brother of the heroic Liu Hu-lan. With unparalleled agitation Liu Chi-ying hastened to write home to tell his folks the happy news of his admission into the university. As he wrote, he occasionally stared at a red bag before him--at the four columns of gold-embroidered words on the bag. His thoughts rose and fell, and he seemed to see the scene of his mother sending him to camp some years ago.

Three years ago, when Liu Chi-ying was approved for enlistment in the PLA, his mother made him a red bag in which was put a lump of earth which she had taken from the spot where Liu Hu-lan heroically gave up her life, and on which were embroidered four lines: "Firmly remember the sufferings of the class; Never forget grievances of blood and tears. Follow the wishes of Sister, and forever be a revolutionary!" That morning when Liu Chi-ying left his home, his mother called him to her presence and told him lovingly: "Child, wear this bag. Wear it and you will know that your sister is by your side. You must, like your sister, always obey Chairman Mao's words and be Chairman Mao's good fighter!" With tears in his eyes Liu Chi-ying took the red bag in his hands, went to the grave of martyr Liu Hu-lan, and there took a solemn oath before joining the Army.

The heroic life of martyr Liu Hu-lan, who "lived in greatness and died in glory," has always inspired Liu Chi-ying to advance in big strides on the broad way of ideological revolutionization. In the armed forces--a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought--he has been rated a "5-good" fighter and an activist in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on many occasions, and has gloriously joined the great Chinese Communist Party. Cherishing profound proletarian feeling and boundless loyalty for the great leader Chairman Mao, he declared that he would, like Liu Hu-lan, develop the fearless revolutionary spirit and forever struggle against the class enemy, the remnant poison of all shapes and colors of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and the non-proletarian ideas in his mind. He said, "I have come to college from the armed forces. Therefore I must hold the gun in my mind, never forget class struggle, and contribute my share toward the successful operation of a new-type socialist university!"

Firmly Keep the Proletarian Power of Education

Sun Te-yü, Communist Party member and an aged worker from a coal-mine in Hulunbuir League, is always moved to tears whenever he recalls how he was chosen to attend college by the side of Chairman Mao.

In the old society, Sun Te-yü's family were miners for generation, and none of them was literate. Sun Te-yü himself became a worker when he was only a boy and had never been to school. He could never forget how his mother fell ill, could not afford to get medical treatment, and was killed by the old society when he was only nine years old, how his younger sister, only a few years old, was sold to someone to be a child wife, and he himself had to work to pay off the debt the family had incurred. He could never forget how the beastly capitalist hacked at his arm with a hatchet, because even now he could not stretch his arm at full length. He could never forget how, because he had broken an earthen vase of the capitalist's, the capitalist's wife brutally stabbed him with a knife. He fainted as a result, and a two-inch scar could still be seen on his belly.

Arriving at Tsinghua University, he said with tears in his eyes, "In the old society we workers were at the lowest stratum under three big mountains. There we suffered as if we had been in hell, with our backbone

broken and our ribs smashed. We never had any right to go to college! Before the great cultural revolution, the old colleges pursued Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education which barred us workers. I will never forget that it is the great leader Chairman Mao who gives me the right to go to college today!"

The day Sun Te-yü left the grassland of Hulunbuir, people of all nationalities and the miners came to see him off. Many of the aged workers, holding his hands tightly and calling his name, said, "In the all-evil old society the feudal landlords, bureaucratic capitalists and Kuomintang reactionaries exercised dictatorship over us with the gun in one hand and the pen in the other. Today you are going to college as representative of the 1,500,000 people of Hulunbuir League. You must remember firmly Chairman Mao's teachings and successfully wield the pen for us the working class!"

Cherishing boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, Sun Te-yü said resolutely: "My cultural level is low. But with the support of Chairman Mao I will surely be able to overcome all difficulties, no matter how great they may be. I will work through college successfully for the whole working class and keep the educational power properly for the proletariat."

When news that Tsinghua University was to pick students from Tachai came to Hut'oushan, the whole Tachai production brigade was in turmoil. Cheers of "Long live the great, glorious, correct Chinese Communist Party" and "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! May he live ten thousand years!" reverberated all over the hills and fields. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai said, "Which of us old poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai is literate? After the liberation, we are emancipated politically and economically. But as a result of Liu Shao-ch'i's implementation of a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, we poor and lower-middle peasants have not been to college. Today Chairman Mao lets us poor and lower-middle peasants attend college by his side. It is his greatest concern for and greatest encouragement to the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole country!"

Organized and led by the Party branch of Tachai production brigade, all poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade recalled the history of the village and the story of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front, and launched revolutionary mass criticism. After repeated consultation with the masses both inside and outside the Party and repeated discussions, they unanimously elected poor peasant Chao Su-heng, one of the "ten great heroes of Tachai" and a member of the Party branch who had rich practical experience, as a student of the Department of Water Conservancy of Tsinghua University.

On the day of his departure, a farewell meeting was held in the village, which was filled with reverberations of the sound of gongs and drums. A big red rosette was pinned on Chao Su-heng's chest. Carrying the mandate of all the communists and poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, 36-year-old Chao Su-heng is resolved to go through college successfully and manage the university well together with other worker-peasant-soldier students from other parts of the country, and to reform the university with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Hold Firmly the Gun and the Pen for the Revolution

It was early morning on a steep cliff of a coastal outpost. A PLA fighter, holding tightly the gun in his hands, was making his rounds on the coast of the motherland. He was Li Ch'ing-fa, a fighter of a certain unit of the Peihai Fleet who was about to go to college by the side of Chairman Mao. At that moment, filled with revolutionary heroism, he was doing his final turn of sentry duty for the great leader Chairman Mao.

Then one of his comrades-in-arms came to relieve him. They studied together Chairman Mao's great instruction, "Sharpen vigilance, defend the motherland." His comrade-in-arms earnestly encouraged Li Ch'ing-fa, saying, "The Party and Chairman Mao are sending you from a combat post of defense of the motherland to school. From the gun to the pen is a transfer from one battlefield to another. After you are in Tsinghua University, you must continue to do sentry duty and fight battles well for Chairman Mao." This earnest hope of his comrade-in-arms all the more strengthened Li Ch'ing-fa's resolve to go through college with flying colors. He replied, "Vice Chairman Lin has instructed us, saying, 'The pen and the gun are the two things on which seizure of political power and consolidation of political power depends.' Let us fight together at different posts in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

Such a moving scene can be seen everywhere where soldiers send their comrades-in-arms off to college in Peking. At a construction site on which a unit to which Lei Feng, the great communist fighter, belonged when he was alive, an aged officer specially came to see another fighter, Liu Hsüeh, and have a heart-to-heart talk with him. The aged officer told Liu Hsüeh with deep concern, saying, "In going to college, the first thing is to grasp the fundamentals. Study the 'three constantly read articles' regularly. Ask yourself why you are in college. Constantly examine yourself in the light of the two 'Resolutions,' so that you may know on what you must rely for doing college work well. Examine yourself regularly in the spirit of Chairman Mao's report at the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 7th Central Committee, so as to see what you should pay attention to in reforming the university. Bear firmly in mind that being a college student, you must not forget the tent in which you slept in wind- and snowstorms, or the natural style of a people's fighter of hard-working and enduring hardship."

Having arrived in Peking University, Liu Hsüeh makes Lei Feng his model in everything. He emulates Lei Feng little by little, and compares his every word and action to those of Lei Feng. He says: "I will cherish the great object of revolution like Chang Ssu-te, foster the communist spirit like Norman Bethune, and set up heroic ambition like the Foolish Old Man. I will surely learn skills for the Chinese revolution and world revolution and temper my red heart in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The fighters have brought with them to college the glorious traditions of the PLA, filling the universities with a still greater revolutionary atmosphere and youthful vigor. Following the recent arrival in Tsinghua University of a number of worker-peasant-soldier students, a young women fighter who wears red insignia on her collar and her cap, has newly appeared in the students' mess hall of the university. She comes to the mess hall every morning when it is scarcely light, to learn earnestly from the cooks and prepare the food together with them.

The new student in Tsinghua University is Ma Yun-hsiang, deputy secretary of the Party branch of a certain regiment of the logistics department of the Navy, deputy leader of a cooking squad and an activist in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the Navy.

As soon as she arrived in the university, she roused the comrades in the students' dormitories to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, make use of all available time for living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and launch activities of informal, intimate talks.

As soon as she arrived in the university, she actively applied to the Party organization, asking to be allowed to take part in the big battle of fulfillment of national defense scientific research tasks.

On one occasion she gave up her holiday and walked several dozen li to see a class education exhibition at "San T'iao Shih," so as to make up for a political lesson which she had missed while engaged in official business. She said, "The PLA is forever a combat corps. I will treasure every minute and every second of my time in university, which the great leader Chairman Mao has allowed me to attend, and constantly fight aggressively in order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Thoroughly Repudiate the Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist Line for Education

The worker-peasant-soldier students deeply realize from their own personal experience that in order to thoroughly reform the old universities and successfully run the new-type socialist universities, it is necessary to unfold revolutionary mass criticism intensively and enduringly, and thoroughly eliminate the remaining poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education. In this respect, the experience of Hsiang Yueh-nan, Chang Tao-mi, Chang Shu-t'ing, and three other former PLA men is particularly pertinent.

One day Peking Municipal Finance and Monetary Bureau, to which Hsiang Yueh-nan and the other five comrades belonged, held a farewell meeting for them, because they were leaving their work posts and going back to university. The comrades spoke with great fervor at the meeting, warmly praising the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education while profoundly condemning the towering crime of Liu Shao-ch'i of pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education.

Ten years ago Hsiang Yueh-nan and the other five comrades, together with other comrades-in-arms, were sent to college by the armed services. When they arrived in Peking at that time, they went to T'ien'anmen Square and, filled with incomparable agitation, took this oath in front of the picture of Chairman Mao: "We will surely study hard for the revolution and win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and honor for us workers, peasants and soldiers!"

However, under the domination of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, the capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary "authorities" of the old universities discriminated against all worker-peasant-soldier students, spoke disparagingly of their "stupidity," and said preposterously that they were "crude pottery on which elegant designs were impossible." Adopting all vicious, treacherous means, the capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary "authorities" expelled the worker-peasant-soldier students from the universities one by one.

Hsiang Yueh-nan and the other five comrades waged resolute struggle against the capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary "authorities" of the old universities, but, repressed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they were forced to leave college with tears in their eyes like the rest of the persecuted worker-peasant-soldier college students.

When news that Tsinghua University and Peking University were to chose students from workers, peasants and soldiers came, all the comrades of the Finance and Monetary Bureau unanimously agreed to send Hsiang Yueh-nan and the five other comrades back to university. Cherishing boundless, fervent love for Chairman Mao and incomparable hatred for Liu Shao-ch'i, Hsiang Yueh-nan, speaking on behalf of the other five comrades at the farewell meeting, said, "Ten years ago we were kicked out of the gates of the university. Today we are being sent to a new-type socialist university. This kicking out and sending in profoundly reflects the violent struggle between the two classes and two lines in the educational positions. We must be forever loyal to Chairman Mao, defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line at the risk of our lives, and fight for the rest of our life to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!"

Such farewell meetings were held in nearly all places where worker-peasant-soldier students were being sent to college in Peking. From factories, people's communes, public organs, and the armed services to the revolutionary committees at all levels, the whole course of selection and sending off of worker-peasant-soldier college students is a course of enthusiastic extolling of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a course of intensive criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

As soon as they arrived in the universities, the worker-peasant-soldier college students from all parts of the country turned the campus, and classrooms and dormitories into a battlefield of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. They said that only by continuing to develop revolutionary mass criticism in depth would it be possible to thoroughly eliminate the remaining poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and carry the revolution on the educational front through to the end.

Forever Follow the Road of Integration With Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

There are also many educated youths who have come to college in Peking together with the workers, peasants and soldiers from all parts of the country. These educated youths had been sent to rural areas for resettlement. They were tempered on the frontline of the three major revolutionary movements and warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They were approved and recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants for university training.

On the evening of August 17, 1970, an initiation ceremony for new members of the Party was held in the office of Shangts'un production team, Fanta production brigade of a hill village on Hainan Island on which people of the Li nationality lived. 21-year-old new Party member Li Ch'iung-mei, who was to leave for Peking to attend college immediately, took a solemn oath standing in front of Chairman Mao's picture. She said with agitation: "It is my mother who conceived me and gave me birth, but it is the Party who reared me, Mao Tse-tung's invincible thought which guides me, and the poor and lower-middle peasants who re-educated me. I'll let the Party order my whole life and vow to fight all my life for communism!"

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Intellectual youths and student youths must form one with the broad masses of workers and peasants," Li Ch'iung-mei, carrying her belongings with her and walking a long way over mountains and rivers, came to Shangts'un production team to settle three years ago. All the Li people, men and women, young and old alike, hearing that a Han girl was coming to the village to settle down, came out of the village to welcome her, enthusiastically greeting her as a "new commune member sent to us by Chairman Mao." After that, Li Ch'iung-mei lived in the same house as the Li nationality poor and lower-middle peasants, ate the same food with them, studied Chairman Mao's works with them, and fought together with them on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements, forming a profound class friendship with them. So, when Tsinghua University was to recruit students this year, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the production team, the commune, and the whole hsien unanimously nominated Li Ch'iung-mei for training in the university in Peking.

On the day Li Ch'iung-mei set out on her journey, there was a windstorm and it rained, but the poor and lower-middle peasants turned out in force to see her off. An old poor peasant of the Li nationality, holding Ch'iung-mei's hand, walked a long distance with her, telling her how the poor peasants suffered in the old society and how happy they were in the new society. He exhorted Ch'iung-mie again and again, saying, "When you are in university, don't forget us poor and lower-middle peasants. When you are in Peking and see our benefactor Chairman Mao, be sure to wish the great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life for us people of the Li nationality!"

As the north-bound train went through mountains and over rivers, Li Ch'iung-mei came nearer and nearer to the Capital of the great motherland. On the way Li Ch'iung-mei declared her loyalty to Chairman Mao again and

again, saying, "Oh, Chairman Mao! I will strive hard to study your books, resolutely listen to your words, consciously remold my world outlook, work hard so as to learn skills with which I can serve the people, be a primary school pupil to the workers, peasants and soldiers all my life, and forever be a good daughter of the poor and lower-middle peasants!"

Among the educated youths from rural production teams who went to college together with Li Ch'iung-mei, there is another young woman named Chang Su-hsien. She was sent to settle down in Fanghsiao production brigade, Hopei commune, Fushun hsien, Liaoning Province in October 1968. Since then she had voluntarily remolded her world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought and accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. One day in March last year, while working together with some poor and lower-middle peasants at a tile kiln, Chang Su-hsien, disregarding her own safety and risking her own life, saved the daughter of a poor peasant from the collapsing kiln, but she herself was injured in the right leg. During treatment, she endured great pain and underwent difficult tempering, making it possible to have an artificial leg fitted to her several months earlier than normal. After that she learned hard to walk, wade in streams and climb steep hills, finally succeeding in rejoining the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting in the fields.

After her arrival in Peking University, Chang Su-hsien to her fellow students about her experience in living study and living application of "Serve the People." She said, "A revolutionary fighter need not be afraid of losing a leg. What is to be afraid of is the loss of the will to continue to make revolution. I will surely remold my inner self with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, so that although I am crippled, my heart remains red and my will becomes stronger than ever."

The educated youths who came to college in Peking from rural villages in all parts of the country where they had been resettled have brought with them many precious gifts which the poor and lower-middle peasants gave them. These include the precious red book of Chairman Mao, cotton quilts which have been used in the family for three generations, little oil lamps used when they studied Chairman Mao's works together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, sewing kits personally made by old poor peasant women, etc. The earnest hope pinned on them by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants constantly inspires them to remold their world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought and learn skills well for the revolution, and encourages them to follow always the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and bring themselves up to become new-type intellectuals of the proletariat.

Inspired by the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee and led by the Workers and PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team stationed in Tsinghua University and Peking University and the revolutionary committees of these universities, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the two universities, cherishing the heroic will that "China should make a greater contribution to mankind," are now studying and

applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way with redoubled energy and fighting to run the new-type socialist universities successfully.

NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

* * *

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

The Fundamental Way Out for Agriculture Lies in Mechanization

- Huako commune of Nan hsien achieves steady agricultural mechanization and electriciation after fighting hard for eleven years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1970)

> The following report shows how a people's commune in Hunan has achieved agricultural mechanization through its own efforts. The commune, with a population of 45,000 and a total acreage of 60,000 mow under cultivation, now owns23 tractors, 10 rice seedling transplanting machines, 65 water pumps, 3 threshing machines, 3 steamboats, and other machines. Over 80 percent of the paddy fields and upland fields are mechanically cultivated.--SCMP Ed.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," Huako commune of Nan hsien, Hunan, has in the past eleven years energetically achieved agricultural mechanization on the basis of the introduction of cooperatives. Now this people's commune with a population of over 45,000 and an arable area of over 60,000 mow boasts of 23 tractors, 10 rice transplanters, 65 pumping machines and water pumps, 3 threshing machines and 3 motor boats, and mechanical and other power totalling 3,527 horsepower. The commune has built in succession 8 electrically-operated drainage and irrigation stations. It has also established together with the brigades a number of electrically-operated small rice mills, small cotton-ginning factories, small oil-pressing plants, small gunny bag factories and small machine-made tile factories.

For all the farmland of the commune, the aim of automatic drainage and irrigation has been achived. For 80 percent of the paddy fields and upland fields, mechanization has been realized. Mechanization and electrification are being completely introduced for long-distance transportation and the processing of farm and sideline products.

The establishment of cooperatives combined with mechanization has considerably raised labor productivity, and insured careful attention being given to farming and stable and high yields being achieved. The per-mow grain output here has exceeded the target called for by the "Program for National Agricultural Development" while cotton output chalks up a big-margin increase. Considerable progress is witnessed in afforestation, animal-breeding, sideline production and fishery. Bigger and bigger contributions are made to the State. Before the introduction of mechanization

here, a yearly contribution of only 2,000,000 catties of grain and 150,000 catties of ginned cotton was made to the State, compared with the present 9,000,000 catties of grain and 800,000 catties of ginned cotton.

In the course of realizing mechanization, Huako commune went through a struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines.

In 1959, following Chairman Mao's instructions, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of Huako commune whipped up an upsurge in a mass campaign for agriltural capital construction and large-scale establishment of enterprises at the communal and brigade levels, creating energetically conditions for the development of mechanization. However, some rich peasants representing rural spontaneous capitalist influence opposed such an act holding the view that "to achieve mechanization calls for a bigger budget and is unprofitable and cannot be successfully managed."

In that year, the commune accumulated a capital of 200,000 yuan through the development of commune- and brigade-run sidelines. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants suggested that part of the money be spent on mechanization and part on expanding the reproduction of enterprises at the communal and brigade levels. But those rich peasants held the view that the money should be distributed to the commune members "to stimulate activism." Therefore, a big debate was launched throughout the commune on whether mechanization should be introduced or not. The cadres of the commune went deep into the midst of the lower-levels to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in vigorously preaching the importance of the development of mechanization on the basis of the establishment of cooperatives, vigorously getting across the superiority of socialism and vigorously criticizing the pernicious influence of bourgeois thinking.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "To persist in the socialist orientation and put Chairman Mao's teachings on a firm basis, we must dedicate that sum of money to agricultural mechanization." The 200,000 yuan was at last used according to the view of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

To solve the problem of investment in mechanization, they adopted the following three measures:

(1) On the basis of energetical development of the collective economy and a guaranteed year-by-year improvement of the livelihood of commune members, we must properly set aside more funds as public reserves;

(2) With local conditions in mind, we must explore resources and launch in a big way enterprises at the communal and brigade levels to accumulate funds year after year;

(3) With some definite progress achieved in mechanization, we must adopt such measures as "one machine serving many purposes," "one machine supporting another" and "comprehensive utilization" of machines to boost income.

For instance, with lakes and ditches and ports aplenty here, they took water as the target of a battle. In the winter of the first year of the introduction of mechanization, over 5,000 poor and lower-middle peasants braving wind and snow storms built a 10-li long dam in Kuangfu Lake, turning over 10,000 mow of lake surface into a natural fishing ground and establishing the first breeding ground for aquatic products of the commune. Further, in the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains," they, carrying shoulder loads of mud and piling up earth, built on a 1,000-odd mow stretch of a sandy river bank an animal-breeding farm and planted over 300 mow of land to medicinal herbs. Following the principle of not interfering with the production effort of the brigades and production teams, the commune launched in succession 12 kinds of enterprises including cement works, machine-made tile factory, forest farms, etc., realizing an annual cash income of 300,000 yuan.

With the accumulated funds, the commune bought large-sized machines such as tractors, pumping machines generators, etc., to set up commune-run tractor stations, electric power plants and repair and maintenance factories on the one hand; and on the other, set aside a proper sum for helping the brigades and production teams to develop multiple undertakings and promote production and to raise capital on their own to purchase various kinds of medium-sized and small machines and implements.

Over the past 11 years, the commune alone accumulated a sum of over 3,000,000 yuan, more than 2,800,000 yuan of which was devoted to construction in mechanization and electrification.

How should we realize mechanization? Should we seek something big and foreign with emphasis on foreign things to the neglect of native things? Or should we persist in the guideline of "walking on two legs" and combine things both foreign and native? This is another struggle between the two lines. It is a problem of following a road to achieve plentiful, fast, good and economical results or a road to get small, slow, poor and uneconomical results.

At the outset, all the Huako commune knew was to take out money to buy large-sized machines from the State with the result that the pace of mechanization was slow. Later, through studying Chairman Mao's teaching on "launching mass movements in a big way" they came to understand seriously the guideline of "walking on two legs," and vigorously criticized the erroneous idea of "going for the big and seeking the foreign" and "going for the big and seeking perfection." They realized that to speed up the pace of mechanization, they must combine the purchase of large-sized machines with the mass initiative for the reform of farm implements and follow the road of gradual development from the native to the foreign and from the lower to the higher.

To this end, the commune launched in succession nine mass campaigns for the reform of farm implements. By keeping an eye on things favorable to construction in mechanization, proceeding from actual local conditions and acting with peculiar local conditions in mind, they achieved gradual reformation on the basis of existing farm implements and machines related to drainage

and irrigation, plowing, transportation, processing of agricultural and subsidiary products, etc., thus giving full play to the initiative and creativity of the masses.

The drainage and irrigation equipment in use here before consisted of hand-operated waterwheels. In the campaign for technical reform, the commune mobilized the masses to convert most of hand-operated waterwheels into iron-made semi-mechanized animal-driven waterwheels. Following the development of mechanization, they finally brought about the gradual introduction of mechanized and electrically-operated waterwheels. The same is true of the job of paddy threshing. Threshing was first done manually and later by a hand-operated paddy-threshing machine. In the past few years, following the popularization of the use of electric power, the job was taken over by power-operated threshing machines. For other farm implements and farm machines, a process of development from the native to the foreign and from the lower to the higher was also witnessed.

Agricultural mechanization covers a wide scope involving much to be done. To strengthen leadership, make overall planning and give prominence to key points with local conditions in mind, or to make a sweeping grasp at the eyelash and the beard without distinguishing between things important and unimportant, things calling for immediate or less immediate attention--this is also a problem of major importance.

At the initial stage of construction in mechanization, following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "For leading personnel to make overall arrangements in the light of the historical and environmental conditions of every concrete area and decide correctly the central part of work and order of work in every period and carry out such a decision persistently it is bound to yield definite results.....," Huako commune seriously analyzed local historical conditions and actual conditions and affirmed the "three-in-one" principle of gradual realization of agricultural mechanization. The "three-in-one" principle calls for combining overall planning with prominence to key points in following the construction guideline; combining realities with possibilities in adopting work methods; and combining in the development of mechanization the purchase of large and medium-sized machines and equipment with the mobilization of the masses in a big effort to link up indigenous methods.

For instance, the main cause for failure in achieving stable and high yield in the local area at that time was shortage of water. The commune therefore decided to vigorously develop mechanization of drainage and irrigation with the solution of the water problem as the center of its efforts.

From 1959 to sometime before and after 1964, they whipped up an upsurge in farmland irrigation capital construction with the emphasis on building a network of canals, thus providing 80 percent of the paddy fields with facilities for automatic drainage and irrigation and achieving the aim of fields not being affected by a dry spell of 100 days and fields not being innudated in a deluge bring a rainfall of 200 millimeters at once. Thus they insured the reaping of bumper harvests being unaffected by drought or floods.

Later, in carrying out farmland capital construction, they again paid attention to creating conditions for the mechanization of farming by making a good job of levelling and tidying up fields and operating on a linking-up basis. Thus, with one link hooking up with another and one step leaving one more footprint, the aim of giving full play to the role of agricultural mechanization is achieved.

This year, following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China should make greater contributions to mankind," the broad masses of cadres and members of Husko commune vigorously grasped revolution and vigorously promoted production and gave full play to the powerful role of the existing farm machines and equipment, thus achieving the first early-rice bumper harvest in the seventies.

Now, they are seriously summing up experience and has the determination to develop continuously the collective economy, raise continuously the degree of agricultural mechanization and promote continuously a leap forward in agricultural production, in order to make a greater contribution to the Chinese revolution and world revolution. (Reprinted from Hunan Jih-pao)

* * *

PUBLICATIONS

First Volume of "Turn Philosophy into a Sharp Weapon in the Hands of the Masses" Published in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

at a time when the whole chinese communist party and the people throughout the country are launching a wide-scale mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works in warm response to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, the first volume of a collection of essays "turn philosophy into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses" has been published here by the people's publishing house. the book will be on sale in peking starting from september 27 at the hsinhua bookstore and will be later circulated throughout the country.

compiled by a group organized by the central party school to investigate into the study of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers, the collection contains articles, investigation reports and commentaries on the study and application of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers. these were selected from items published in the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily" and the journal "red flag".

the second and third volumes of the collection are scheduled to be published in october.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

AA WRITERS BUREAU

AAWB Executive Secretariat Denounces US-Instigated Repression of Palestinian Guerrillas by Reactionary Jordanian Military Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau issued a statement today strongly condemning the reactionary jordanian military government for its heinous crimes in repressing the palestinian guerrillas under the instigation of u.s. imperialism.

the statement points out:

at a time when the flames of armed struggle waged by the palestinian and other arab people against u.s. and israeli aggressors are burning furiously and their mass movement against the plot of a middle east "munich" hatched by the "super-powers" is rising in a vigorous tide, the reactionary jordanian military government, instigated by u.s. imperialism, launched frenzied armed attacks against the palestinian guerrillas. this outrageous act on the part of the reactionary pro-american forces of jordan constitutes a serious provocation against the heroic palestinian and other arab people. its criminal aim is vainly to try to wipe out the palestinian people's revolutionary armed forces and to pave the way for the realization of the middle east "munich" plot.

the statement says: the palestinian and other arab people are a heroic people. they are neither to be deceived nor to be cowed. in face of the bloody repression by the reactionary military government of jordan, the palestinian armed forces and people, united as one man, have risen up to hit back in self-defence with bitter hatred for the enemy. they have been dealing telling blows at the provokers. the executive secretariat sincerely praises the valiant and stubborn fighting spirit of the palestinian armed forces and people and warmly congratulates them on their victories.

it goes on: having dished up the vicious "rogers plan" in collusion with social-imperialism in june this year, u.s. imperialism has more than once instigated the reactionary jordanian forces to launch armed attacks against the palestinian guerrillas in a wild attempt to wipe them out. it has never ceased to hatch all kinds of schemes, trying to split the unity of the arab countries and their people. in a thousand and one ways, it has tried to protect and consolidate "israel" -- its tool of aggression in the middle east. all the evil and perverse acts perpetrated by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism have but one aim, namely, to protect their colonial interests in the middle east. lately, u.s. imperialism has manoeuvred to establish a reactionary military government in jordan and instigated it to massacre the palestinian people and guerrilla fighters. these atrocious crimes are just an important component part of the "rogers plan". amassing its armed forces, u.s. imperialism is preparing to carry out an open armed intervention in jordan, if and when the reactionary jordanian forces are defeated in their repression of the palestinian guerrillas, thus fully revealing its vicious features. this has aroused a powerful opposition on the part of the peoples in asia, africa and all the world.

the statement says: the great leader chairman mao tsetung points out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." however rampant they may be, u.s. imperialism, its partner and its lackeys, the enemy of the palestinian and other arab people, are doomed to complete failure in all their military attacks and political deceptions. today, the palestinian and other arab people are undergoing a further awakening. they have come to realize with increasing clarity that armed struggle is the only road leading to the liberation of the occupied arab land. a new revolutionary tide of struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs is sweeping the whole arab land.

the executive secretariat of the a.a.w.b. reiterates its firm support for the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab people. it calls upon the progressive and revolutionary writers of asia and africa to wield their pens as weapons, to propagate the splendid victories of the palestinian and other arab people in their heroic struggle, to lay bare the towering crimes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and to expose the plot of a middle east "munich" engineered by the "super-powers".

we are convinced that should u.s. imperialism dare to embark on a military adventure in the arab region, the arab people who have a glorious militant tradition will further strengthen their militant unity, hold fast to their guns and drown the enemy in the ocean of people's war, the statement says.

it ends with the slogans: "unite to defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs exclamation" "victory to the palestinian and other arab peoples exclamation"

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Party in Honor of Albanian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, gave a cocktail party this evening in honour of the visiting albanian government economic delegation headed by comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission.

attending the party on invitation were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned including li chiang, lai chi-fa, fang yi, li yao-wen, liu ta-yu, wang an-chu, hsieh huai-ten, sun hsiao-feng, chien cheng-ying, lin tse-sheng, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, chen ten-ho, chang wen-min and cheng yi-shan.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms toasted again and again at the party to the longevity of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, and to the great, everlasting friendship between the people of china and albania.

albanian documentary films were shown after the party.

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Led by Comrade Abdyl Kellezi Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 26, 1970)

the albanian government economic delegation led by comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, arrived in tientsin on september 25 for a friendly visit, accompanied by leading members of chinese departments concerned comrades fang yi and sun hsiao-feng.

when the distinguished albanian guests arrived in tientsin, they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army and the departments concerned, including comrades hsieh hsueh-kung, wang yi, chih pi-ching, li chang-mao, wang chen-tang and wang chan-ying, as well as over one thousand revolutionary people.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, accompanied the delegation on its visit to tientsin.

on the evening of september 25, the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of abdyl kellezi and other distinguished guests from albania. comrade hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and comrade kellezi spoke at the banquet. they both expressed the hope that the unbreakable militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian people would last forever and heartily wished chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, a long, long life.

during their stay in tientsin, the distinguished albanian guests visited a factory and the tientsin new harbour, and received a warm welcome from the revolutionary masses. the distinguished guests paid warm tribute to the great achievements that the tientsin workers had scored under the leadership of chairman mao in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

comrade kellezi and the members of the delegation left tientsin for peking on the afternoon of the twentysixth.

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

a delegation of the chinese academy of sciences headed by yueh chih-chien left for albania by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the state university of tirana.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, including shih huang, chung yu-yi, chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun.

the albanian ambassador to china, xhorxhi robo, was present.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Embassy in China Commemorates Death Anniversary of Late Prime Minister SWRD Bandaranaike

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

the ceylonese embassy in china held a commemoration meeting this afternoon marking the eleventh anniversary of the death of the late ceylonese prime minister solomon west ridgeway dias bandaranaike.

responsible members of the chinese departments concerned hsu yi-hsin, chung yu-yi, liu hsi-wen, tsao ke-chiang, yuan tu-lin, wang chung-li and hsing jen-hsien attended the commemoration meeting.

n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ceylonese embassy, and ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, spoke at the meeting.

the film "journey's end", a film made in ceylon to honour the memory of the late prime minister s.w.r.d. bandaranaike, was shown at the meeting.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Newly Appointed Chinese Ambassador to GDR Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Berlin, Sept. 25, 1970)

sung chih-kuang, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the german democratic republic, presented his credentials to manfred gerlach, vice-chairman of the g.d.r. state council, here today.

ambassador sung chih-kuang was accompanied on the occasion by all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

present on the occasion were peter florin, acting foreign minister of the g.d.r., and others.

after the ceremony, vice-chairman gerlach had a friendly conversation with ambassador sung chih-kuang.

ambassador sung chih-kuang arrived here by plane on september 21.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Author on Impressions of China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1970)

kunio sakuma, member of the japanese anti-revisionist youth delegation and one of the authors of the book "is the soviet union a socialist country?" gave the impressions of his latest visit to china in recent interview with chinese correspondents, according to a tokyo report.

he said: the chinese people are extensively and profoundly studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, adhering to the orientation of revolution and putting mao tsetung thought in command over everything. the struggle of the chinese people deepens my conviction that chairman mao has inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism comprehensively, and that mao tsetung thought is the guiding thought of revolution. this is the deepest impression i gained in china.

sakuma said that through contacts and conversations with chinese workers, peasants and red guards in the more than 50 days' stay in china, i came to understand more profoundly the tremendous significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we witnessed in china a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere and great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we have firmer confidence in socialism and understand why the soviet union has degenerated and become revisionist.

sakuma said: according to chairman mao's teachings, the masses are fully aroused in all the work in china. chairman mao has taught us: "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." we must master this viewpoint. to make revolution, it is imperative to

rely on the masses. this should be done either in countries where the proletariat have seized political power or in countries where the proletariat have not seized political power. in promoting the japan-china friendship movement, we have to believe in the masses and rely on them before we can rally the broad masses and form a broad united front.

sakuma continued: through this visit, i further understood the truth: "if there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party." i saw clearly that the leadership of the communist party of china is embodied in all fields in the cause of revolution and the cause of construction of the chinese people.

i also realized, he said, that in taking part in revolutionary struggle, we should have not only revolutionary enthusiasm but also a correct ideology as our guide, that is, the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

sakuma said: without the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and without the leadership of a revolutionary party which regards marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the guide to action, it is impossible for the japanese revolution to attain victory.

he warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people. when we visited a factory or a village, he said, we were told by the workers or peasants that they must give full play to the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and build socialism independently with the initiative in their own hands, through self-reliance and by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. they also spoke of the importance to contribute to the world revolution through concrete actions of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." they linked their own labour closely with the world revolution, and regarded the production of one more ton of steel or one more catty of foodgrains as a contribution to the world revolution. this gave me a powerful impression that the chinese people understand deeply the truth that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation".

sakuma said: the chinese people's liberation army is really an army of the people. through our visit to the chingkang mountains, yenan and other former revolutionary base areas, i realized that the people's liberation army had put into practice chairman mao's thought on army building right from the very beginning and that the people's liberation army is armed with mao tsetung thought. we saw everywhere in china that the liberation army is as close as brothers with the people and is respected by the people. the army led by chairman mao upholds the "four firsts" (editor's note: 1. as between man and weapons, giving first place to man; 2. as between political and other work, giving first place to political work; 3. as between ideological and routine tasks in political work, giving first place to ideological work; 4. in ideological work as between ideas in books and living ideas currently in people's minds, giving first place to living ideas currently in people's minds.) it not only learns military technique but also follows chairman mao's "may 7 directive" by learning industrial production and agricultural production and doing mass work too. the people's liberation army comprises new men of communism, true sons of the people.

sakuma said: when we visited nanking, shanghai, changhsintien and lukou chiao, we saw the traces of crimes left by the aggression on china unleashed by japanese imperialism in the past. chinese friends told us that the crimes were committed by the imperialists while the broad masses of the japanese people are friends of the chinese people. we think this is entirely correct. but from the japanese people's point of view, we regret bitterly that we had not been able in the past to prevent japanese imperialism from unleashing the aggressive wars against china and other parts of asia. now, japanese militarism has been revived and is trying to re-embark on the old path of unleashing aggression in asia. we must realize that japanese militarism has been revived, and we must mobilize the masses to rise and struggle for the overthrow of revived japanese militarism.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio Supports Palestinian People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary today expressed its firm support for the palestinian people's just struggle.

the commentary said that on september 17, u.s. imperialism instigated the reactionary military government in jordan to attack the palestinian guerrillas frantically with large numbers of troops. this was another grave step taken by u.s. imperialism in collusion with soviet revisionist social-imperialism in pushing the "rogers plan" in the middle east. it is obvious that u.s. imperialism attempted to wipe out the revolutionary armed forces of the palestinian people at one swoop, split the arab people and countries and realize its "munich" plot and its ambition to dominate the middle east.

the commentary pointed out that the massive attack on the palestinian guerrillas was engineered singlehanded by u.s. imperialism. it was a serious provocation of u.s. imperialism against the palestinian people and its another monstrous crime against the people of the arab countries. but all the criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism, its co-plotter and running dogs are doomed to shameful failure.

the commentary enthusiastically praised the heroic fighting of the palestinian guerrillas. it said: the palestinian, jordanian and other arab peoples are strengthening unity in their struggle against the counter-revolutionary atrocity committed by the reactionary jordanian military government under the instigation of u.s. imperialism. the palestinian people's flames of revolutionary armed struggle are bound to rage more and more fiercely.

the commentary said: the malayan people sternly condemn u.s. imperialism and its co-plotter and lackeys for their recent plot to make new military aggression in the middle east and fiercely denounce u.s. imperialism for instigating the reactionary military government in jordan to attack the palestinian guerrillas. "we resolutely support the palestinian guerrillas' counter-attack in self-defence and support the palestinian and other arab peoples' just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggressors," the commentary said.

it concluded with the slogan: "the palestinian and other arab people will certainly win exclamation u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are bound to fail exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 26, 1970)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government, received the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the delegation.

present at the reception were hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, editor-in-chief of the paper "nhan dan" and president of the viet nam journalists' association; ngo dien, director of the press and information department of the foreign ministry.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. was also present.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity and fraternal friendship.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

Our great leader Chairman Mao met Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy, and his party on September 25.

Chairman Mao shook hands with Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan and the other distinguished Pakistan guests in welcome and posed for photographs together with them.

Chairman Mao then had a cordial and friendly conversation with Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan; M.A. Alvie, additional Foreign Secretary of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China; M.A. Jafri, Minister, and Colonel Iftikhar Ahmed Khan, Military and Naval Attache, of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

Taking part in the meeting and Conversation were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's

Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Tso-peng, Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff, and Hsiao Ching-kuang, Commander of the PLA Navy.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned including Wang Hung-kun, Han Nien-lung, Chou Jen-chieh, Pan Yen, Chang Ching-yi, Yang Kung-su and Wang Yueh-hsi.

Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

vice-admiral muzaffar hasan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy, gave a farewell banquet here on the evening of september 25.

premier chou en-lai; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff, and li tso-peng, deputy chief of the general staff, of the chinese people's liberation army; and hsiao ching-kuang, commander of the chinese p.l.a. navy, attended the banquet on invitation.

an atmosphere of the friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and pakistan prevailed at the banquet, at which vice-admiral muzaffar hasan and commander hsiao ching-kuang spoke.

in his speech, vice-admiral muzaffar hasan said: "it was most gracious of his excellency chairman mao to receive me and the members of my delegation this evening. it was a rare honour which all of us will forever cherish. his kindness in doing so only reaffirms the spirit of sincerity and complete understanding that exists between our two countries."

vice-admiral muzaffar hasan said: "since our arrival in china we have been overwhelmed with the warm welcome and gracious hospitality that have been accorded to us at every place we have visited and by all chinese friends we have met. during the short period we have been in china, we have had fruitful exchange of views and seen some of your naval and other establishments.

"we had the unique privilege of visiting shaoshan, the birthplace of the great leader of the chinese people, his excellency chairman mao tsetung."

he added: "we have noted with admiration the zeal and enthusiasm, the spirit of selflessness and self-reliance with which your people are devoted to the various nation building tasks before them. this revolutionary fervour is no doubt a tribute to the wisdom and inspiring guidance of the great leader, chairman mao tsetung. we wish him a long, long life to continue to guide the chinese people towards their rightful destiny. we shall leave your country with the strong impression that nothing is beyond the reach of a people who like yours have a strong sense of duty and purpose and who are prepared to make sacrifices for the just causes they uphold."

vice-admiral muzaffar hasan pointed out: "relations between pakistan and china are based on the principles of mutual respect, non-interference in each other's affairs, respect for each other's sovereignty and mutual cooperation in the larger interest of our two peoples. it is our view that neither expediency nor pursuit of selfish interest at the cost of others find any place in the policies of our two countries." "we are convinced", he added, "that sino-pakistan amity and cooperation is a constructive development of great importance in our times, and no atttempt to undermine the smooth flow of this friendship will ever succeed. we in pakistan highly cherish this friendship and are determined to work zealously for its preservation and further consolidation."

vice-admiral muzaffar hasan stated: "we firmly support the right of the people's republic of china to be represented at the u.n. and other world organizations as the sole legitimate representative of all chinese people. taiwan is china's sacred territory. we categorically reject the myth of two chinas, and all that is attempted to be built around it."

the vice-admiral expressed thanks to the government and people of china for the assistance they have given pakistan, often at the cost of their own vital needs. he declared: "over the years the areas of cooperation between our two countries have progressively increased and we anticipate a future of even greater collaboration to come."

commander hsiao ching-kuang expressed sincere thanks to vice-admiral muzaffar hasan for his warm and friendly speech. he said: "during vice-admiral muzaffar hasan's visit in china, our great leader chairman mao met the distinguished guests from pakistan and had a friendly conversation with them. friendly talks were held between our two sides. and our distinguished guests toured our capital peking, shaoshan and shanghai where they visited army units, factories and a people's commune. they had friendly contacts with a great number of workers, commune members and p.l.a. officers and men and conveyed to them the friendly sentiments of the pakistan people and armed forces. our distinguished pakistan guests have warmly praised the successes achieved by our people under the wise leadership of chairman mao in building our country by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and by relying on our own efforts. this is an encouragement to us. the present visit of vice-admiral muzaffar hasan and the other distinguished guests from pakistan has made a useful contribution to the furtner promotion of the mutual understanding and friendly relations between our two peoples and two armies."

commander hsiao ching-kuang continued: "we are very happy to note that in recent years, thanks to the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations between the two peoples and two armies of china and pakistan have continuously developed and grown stronger. the relations between our two countries are based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, and they have grown in the struggle against the aggression and interference by imperialism and expansionism. the steady consolidation and development of sino-pakistan friendship is in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples.. our pakistan friends may rest assured that in your just struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will forever remain your reliable friends.

we sincerely wish the pakistan people and armed forces continuous new victories in their struggle to oppose foreign aggression and interference and safeguard national independence."

also present at the banquet on invitation were leading members of the departments concerned including wang hung-kun, chou jen-chieh, pan yen, chang ching-yi, kuo lu, liu hsi-wen, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, ma jen-hui, chen mu-hua, wang yueh-hsi, yang kung-su, han hsu and wu hsiao-ta; chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan; and sum pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan.

present at the banquet were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife; m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in china; colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache, and group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, of the pakistan embassy in china.

Pakistan Navy Commander-in-Chief Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

vice-admiral muzaffar hasan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy, and other six pakistan guests left peking for home this morning, after they concluded their friendly visit in china.

present at the peking airport to give them a warm send-off were hsiao ching-kuang, commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of the departments concerned chou jen-chieh, pan yen, chang ching-yi, han nien-lung, liu hsi-wen, liu shao-wen, tseng shao-tung, wang yueh-hsi and wu hsiao-ta; chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan sun pi-jung; and over one thousand commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. navy and militiamen in the capital.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and pakistan prevailed at the airport, which flew red flags and resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. when the distinguished pakistan guests, accompanied by commander hsiao ching-kuang, walked past the well-wishers to bid them farewell, shouts rose from the crowds: "we resolutely support the pakistan people's struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference exclamation" "we resolutely support the kashmir people's struggle for the right to self-determination exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation"

present at the airport were pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser, as well as air attache group captain shujaat ullah khan and other members of the pakistan embassy in china. the military attaches of the embassies of some countries in china were also present.

li kai, a leading member of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army; m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife; and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache of the pakistan embassy in china, left here by the same special plane for shanghai to see the delegation off.

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1970)

a government friendship delegation led by lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, governor of punjab, arrived in shanghai by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and the departments concerned including chang yi-ai, hsueh an-hsiang, and wei chung-chin, as well as over one thousand revolutionary people.

the national flags of china and pakistan fluttered over the shanghai airport today. there were huge streamers inscribed with these slogans "a warm welcome to the pakistan government friendship delegation exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation"

when lieutenant general m.a. rahman and other pakistan guests alighted from the plane, the welcoming crowds sang and danced, shouting over and over again "we firmly support the pakistan people in their struggle for national independence and against foreign aggression and interference exclamation" "we firmly support the kashmir people in their struggle for the right to self-determination exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people all over the world exclamation".

yang kung-su, a leading member of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry who had specially come from peking to shanghai to welcome the pakistan guests, m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife, and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache of the pakistan embassy, were also present.

this evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the pakistan government friendship delegation.

attending the banquet were wang shao-yung and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chang yi-ai, hsueh an-hsiang and wei chung-chin.

also attending the banquet were yang kung-su, a leading member of the department of asian affairs of chinese foreign ministry; minister of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife; and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache of the embassy.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and pakistan. vice-chairman wang shao-yung and lt. gen. m.a. rahman toasted to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and pakistan and of the friendly cooperation between the two governments.

Agricultural Delegation from Pakistan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

an agricultural delegation from pakistan led by abul keram mohammad ahsan, secretary of the ministry of agriculture, arrived in peking today at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture, and leading members of departments concerned kao ming-ching and chang yun-chih.

k. m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife were also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Donations to Palestine Red Crescent Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

the chinese red cross society sent a cable to the palestine red crescent society today indignantly condemning u.s. imperialism for instigating the reactionary jordanian military government to launch frenzied attacks on the palestinian guerrillas and the palestinian people, and donated rmb one million yuan's worth of medicaments, blankets and foodstuffs in support of the palestine red crescent society in its relief operations for the wounded and the sick. the first batch of donation, 3,000 bottles of plasma (four and half metric tons), has been rushed to damascus by air today. the cable reads as follows:

the palestine red crescent society

care of the embassy of the people's republic of china in syria

damascus

we have learned with indignation that u.s. imperialism has instigated the reactionary military government of the kingdom of jordan flagrantly to dispatch large numbers of troops to launch frenzied attacks against the palestinian guerrillas and palestinian people, causing heavy casualties to the palestinian fighters and people. on behalf of the chinese people, we express firm support to the palestinian people fighting back in self-defence and to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey israeli zionism. our society has decided to donate to your society medicaments, blankets and foodstuffs valued at rmb one million yuan in support of your relief operations for the wounded and the sick.

the chinese red cross society
peking, september 26, 1970

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Journalist Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

a rumanian journalist delegation led by ion cirje, deputy director of the rumanian news agency, arrived in peking by air today. the delegation has come to attend celebrations of the chinese national day and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese journalist circles.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the peking journalist circles and the departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry chang cheng-teh, chen chu, li lien-ching, chang tzu-liang and tai feng, as well as all the members of the chinese journalist delegation which had recently returned from rumania.

octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rumanian embassy in china, was also present.

the rumanian journalist delegation left bucharest for china on september 25.

Chinese Vice Minister of National Defence Fetes Vacationists' Group of Rumanian Military Officers

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the vacationists' group of rumanian military officers led by major general ion popescu, commander of the artillery of the rumanian armed forces. the group has come to china on a vacation.

aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china, and colonel virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache of the rumanian embassy, were present.

also present were chang ta-chih, commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned, including chen hsien-jui, chai cheng-wen and li lien-ching.

vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang and major general ion popescu spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and the armies of china and rumania.

the group arrived in peking by air this morning. the guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by commander chang ta-chih and leading members of the departments concerned.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 7, 1970 No. 4753

****
* NATIONAL *
****

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Political and Ideological Work Should Never Be Slackened

by

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Commentary Group,
Tienhsia Commune, Futing Hsien, Fukien Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1970)

Peasants are urged not to relax their efforts in producing a bumper harvest of the late crop rice this year in the following article. It takes those to task who think that they have already produced enough and that it is impossible to produce a higher yield.--SCMP Ed.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." In the fight to secure a bumper harvest of late-crop rice, we have learned deeply that: Political and ideological work should not be slackened even for a moment. Only when ideological work is put in the fore will it be possible to put measures for increase of production into effect and to increase production. When ideological work is slackened, production cannot be carried out well by any means.

After strenuous struggle in winter last year and the ensuing spring, our commune reaped a good harvest of the early-crop rice. In the face of this achievement, some people showed "conceit," resting on their laurels and bragging of their achievement. They made no effort to secure a bumper harvest of the late-crop rice. They said: "We have accomplished the task of requisition of grain. We have enough reserve grain. The

commune members have enough food grain and to spare. It does not matter whether the output of late-crop rice will exceed the output of early-crop rice so long as we have enough grain for our consumption."

This self-conceit that "revolution has come to its end and production has reached its climax" is the biggest ideological obstacle preventing us from getting a greater yield of the late-crop rice than the early-crop rice. Before this obstacle is cleared away, it will be impossible to put into effect the measure for securing a greater yield of the late-crop rice, and the winning of a high yield of the late-crop rice will become an empty slogan.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "China ought to make a still greater contribution to humanity." In our opinion, although we have reaped a bumper harvest of the early-crop rice, yet it is still very far behind this demand imposed by Chairman Mao. We have one thousand and one reasons to make effort continuously, but we do not have a single reason to cherish self-conceit while struggling for a still greater victory in the production of the late-crop rice.

After the problem of "self-conceit" had been solved, there arose the question of "difficulty." "Difficulty" became more conspicuous particularly during the dry season. Some people said: "The late crop of the year before last was attacked by a typhoon. The late crop of last year was ravaged by flood. A serious drought befell this year's late crop. If we want to make the late crop give a greater yield than the early crop, it is as difficult as using the thumb to clean the inside of the ear!"

Is it really so difficult to make the late crop give a greater yield than the early crop? Last year, didn't the late-crop rice in six production teams give a greater yield than the early-crop rice despite the attack of a rare flood in our Tienhsia commune? The key lay in our exerting vigorous efforts and having the determination and the courage to fight against Heaven and Earth and against the class enemies. How many of the rice seedlings were damaged by the cold wave in early spring of this year? How many difficulties were brought to us by insect pests which occurred in succession? Yet, the total output was more than double that of last year, and the per-mow output exceeded that of last year by more than 60 percent. Where did these results come from? They were the outcome of our using Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm ourselves. This shows that so long as we arm ourselves with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, firmly take the initiative in production, fully take into account all natural disasters and map out concrete methods to cope with the disasters beforehand, it is possible to make the late-crop rice give a greater yield than the early-crop rice.

The so-called "difficulty" actually reflects the erroneous idea of depending on the whims of Heaven for a bumper harvest. It negates man's subjective initiative and holds that the factor deciding a good or bad harvest is Heaven, not man. This world outlook of a coward putting his fate at the mercy of Heaven is incompatible with the great will to "remold

China as the Foolish Old Man did in removing the mountains" of the poor and lower-middle peasants who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We criticized this fear of hardship and struggled against the natural disasters. We weeded the fields, applied additional manure and took prompt measures to prevent and eliminate insect pests. As a result, the seedlings of the late-crop rice grew very well.

At that moment, some other people said: "The growth of the late-crop seedlings is no worse than that of the early-crop seedlings. There is no question about a greater yield." They were benumbed ideologically and slackened their efforts. This was a big obstacle hindering us in securing a bumper harvest of the late-crop rice.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must learn to look at problems from all sides, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things." At present, the rice seedlings are growing very well. This is the foundation for the late-crop rice to give a greater yield than the early-crop rice, and this is a favorable condition. But many unfavorable factors still exist behind the favorable factors. They are the threats of natural disasters, such as insect pest, flood and typhoon. If we refuse to make a full estimate of these unfavorable factors, are blindly optimistic and let our fighting spirit subside, the bumper harvest may turn into a bad harvest. With this in mind, we suggest "taking good care of the job ranging from the tending of seedlings to the storing of grain." We decide to make further efforts, to take a firm hold of field management and to continuously prevent various natural disasters, so as to reap a bumper harvest of the late-crop rice.

The course of our securing a bumper harvest of the late-crop rice is a course of our continuously overcoming "self-conceit," "difficulty" and "slackening of effort" ideologically. This struggle has no ending. A new ideological problem will arise when an old one has been solved. Only by continuously strengthening political and ideological work and putting revolution in command of production shall we be able to carry out production with ever better results.

* * *

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION OF PEASANTS

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants of A Brigade in Fukien Run Political Evening Schools Self-Reliantly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1970)

> More than 90 percent of the adult members of Yuanmei production brigade of Nan-an hsien, Fukien, attend the political evening schools where they are taught Mao Tse-tung's thought, socialist culture, and agricultural techniques.--SCMP Ed.

The political evening schools of Yuanmei brigade, Lunts'ang commune, have been established to meet the needs of the three great revolutionary movements. It directly serves the three great revolutionary movements and fully embodies Chairman Mao's brilliant idea, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." As soon as it comes into being, it upholds its clear-cut class character, militant character and mass character and strictly draws a clear line between itself and bourgeois education of various shapes and colors.

Yuanmei brigade consists of 15 production teams and has set up 11 political evening schools. Over 90 percent of the adult commune members have taken part in the study. The political leaders of the production teams are also posted as headmasters of the evening schools, so that the schools and the production teams form one and are under a unified leadership. The commune members learn both Mao Tse-tung's thought and socialist culture. The courses of study are arranged in a living way by the production teams. The contents of teaching-learning are very closely linked with the trends of class struggle in various periods of time and the living ideas of the commune members. In the class, the students often read newspapers and discuss news reports, are taught to sing revolutionary songs and to carry out criticism and self-criticism. The atmosphere in the classroom is very invigorating.

The political evening schools perseveringly put the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the foremost position. They have become an important position for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. 70-year-old poor peasant Li Chu-ts'ai and old woman Hung Lang of No. 14 production team walked with a stick every night and, taking an oil lamp and their precious red books, came to join in the study. Some people asked them: "You are so old. Why do you read these books?" Li Chu-ts'ai answered: "Every word and every sentence in Chairman Mao's books pull at our heart-strings. We are enlightened after hearing them and feel younger after studying them!"

The broad masses of commune members are firmer in determination after studying Chairman Mao's great teachings in the political evening schools. In winter last year and the ensuing spring, work on a reservoir

involving 110,000 cubic meters of earth and rock was completed, representing two-fifths of the total volume of engineering work in the construction of the reservoir. More than 180 mow of fields had been reclaimed and land levelled and more than 150 mow of low-lying fields reformed. The total output of grain last year exceeded that of the year before last by 108 percent. The output of late-crop rice was 718 catties per mow, reaching the highest level in history in Meiyuan area. This year, efforts have been made to learn from Tachai, to catch up with Jungchung, to popularize scientific farming and to overcome the difficulty of decay of seedlings. The area of paddy fields has increased to 425 mow as against 190 in the year before last. A new upsurge of "making preparations against war and seizing grain" has been stepped up.

The political evening schools carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly in line with the new trends of class struggle in various periods and in accordance with the actual conditions of the brigade. The Party branch often takes the activities of the handful of class enemies in the brigade as a teacher by negative example, organizes the students of various political evening schools to study Chairman Mao's teachings about class struggle, to criticize renegade, hidden and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," making the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants greatly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Because the schools have formed one with the production teams, the political evening schools have become channels for promoting various items of central work. The various clarion calls issued by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader are transmitted very quickly to the masses through the political evening schools. The problems met by the production teams are also brought to the political evening schools for discussion and study. In this way, the number of meetings is reduced, the style of leadership becomes more deep-going and the leaders know the demands and opinions of the masses.

In the No. 15 production team, there is a plot of land which measures some 2 mow in area. Its output of late-crop rice was close to 2,000 catties in 1968 but decreased last year. In the political evening school, the masses were mobilized to discuss this matter, to find the cause of the decrease in output, to draw lessons from this defeat, thereby finding a method of winning victory.

In the political evening schools, the cadres get together with the masses to study, to fight self and to criticize revisionism, so that they find it easy to accept supervision by the masses. This gives an impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the leading group.

To promote ideological revolutionization of the teachers, the Party branch specifies that the day school teachers come twice a week to participate in study and hear lectures in the political evening school and at the same time to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Recently, to meet the needs of the rapid development of the three great revolutionary struggles, the brigade has offered three evening intermediate-level courses of agricultural technique, accounting and public health. Young people who have high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, are in good political condition and belong to a relatively high cultural level are selected to study these courses. They teach in the political evening school the technical knowledge of various courses they have learned in the week, so as to promote the mass activity of scientific experiment.

Nourished by the sunshine and rain of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the political evening schools which were founded and are managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants have grown up, taken root and flowered in the past year, inducing a profound change in the mental outlook of the broad masses of commune members. Now, when night falls, the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams of the red little soldiers are active in the streets, propagating art and literature and carrying out military training. The adult commune members are in the political evening schools, concentrating themselves on the study of Chairman Mao's works by an oil lamp. Many illiterate commune members now have learned to read, write and recite many quotations from Chairman Mao and to sing many revolutionary songs.

The experience of Yuanmei brigade in running the political evening school can be boiled down to one point, that is, strengthening the Party's leadership. They deeply realize that: When the leading group takes a firm hold, the broad masses will follow closely. Then it will definitely be possible to surmount the hindrance caused by the class enemies and the force of habit, to turn the political evening school into a bright-red great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to let Mao Tse-tung's thought firmly occupy the rural front!

* * *

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Run Medical School in Light of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

by

Revolutionary Committee of K'ang-ta Medical School at Tapiehshan, Huangch'uan hsien, Honan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1970)

Our K'ang-ta Medical School at Tapiehshan, Huangshan hsien, was established in January 1967. Since its establishment, we have carried out the revolution of education in medicine in line with great leader Chairman Mao's instructions about medical and health work and educational revolution. In the past three years and more, we have trained for the poor and lower-middle peasants 294 "barefoot doctors." Returning to the production brigades, they take an active part in the fight for developing and consolidating the cooperative medical service system. They have become a backbone force on the front of medical and health work in Huangch'uan hsien.

Putting Political and Ideological Education in the First Position

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The question 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." The students of our K'ang-ta Medical School were recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants and have come back to the production brigades after one year's study. They are children of poor and lower-middle peasants, but the question "for whom?" still exists among them. For example, some students say that "with the stethoscope, we have nothing to worry about our living." Some others say: "A doctor is superior to other people." In view of this state of affairs, we put political and ideological education in the first place and arm the students with Mao Tse-tung's thought as soon as they enter the school.

Class education is the first lesson for the new students. We often educate the students with the histories of the hardships their families suffered in the past. At a "recalling past bitterness and thinking about present happiness" meeting held soon after he entered the school, student Wang Ta-ch'eng, taking in hand the contract of sale of himself, wept and told how he had been sold in the old society. This taught other students a big lesson.

We paid particular attention to conducting class education throughout the course of teaching-learning. When giving the poor and lower-middle peasants medical treatment in the out-patient clinic, we asked them to be our teachers, to recall their past bitterness and to think about the happiness in which they now lived, thereby cultivating the students' proletarian feeling of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Coming to the eye clinic for medical treatment, Hu Chien-jen, an old poor peasant, said: "In the old society, to evade forced conscription, I asked a witch doctor to blind my right eye at the cost of 120 catties of wheat. Not long after that, my left eye caught a disease and also became blind. I don't know how many tears I have shed in the past several decades. Chairman Mao led us to win emancipation. But, due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of medical and health work promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, I had long been refused medical treatment of my eyes. As a result, despite my good laboring ability, I have to live on public relief."

The teachers and students were deeply educated after hearing Hu's accusation of the old society and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of medical and health work. Filled with deep class feeling, they cured his eye which had been blinded by the witch doctor. Seeing the splendid portrait of Chairman Mao, Hu dashed before it and said in deep affection: "Chairman Mao, Oh, Chairman Mao! For the past several decades I only knew that you were a great savior of us poor and lower-middle peasants. But I have never seen you. Today the doctors whom you have brought up have enabled me to see you. I will always follow you to make revolution for the rest of my life." The teachers and students on the spot were moved to tears. They realized that, without first solving the question "for whom?" they would not have a correct direction and would remain useless no matter how learned they might be.

Carrying Out the Principle of Learning Fewer But Essential Things and Learning What Is Urgently Needed

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," we integrate theory with practice and carry out the principle of learning fewer but essential things and learning what is urgently needed while conducting education in the medical school.

What should we do in order to learn "fewer but essential things"? We first sought opinions from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They said: "A medical school should not teach theories exclusively. It should teach the students lessons in line with the rural conditions. The students should learn to cure the diseases which occur in the countryside." We made a detailed investigation of the diseases occurring locally and the local medical and health conditions. We compiled textbooks on the prevention and cure of more than 80 diseases which were commonly seen and had frequent occurrence in the countryside. We also amalgamated the more than 30 courses taught in the old-type medical school into 8 courses in accordance with the actual needs in the countryside.

We gradually boiled down the contents of teaching into the following several points in line with the conditions in the countryside:

First, teaching more lessons on the diseases which are commonly seen and have frequent occurrence.

We taught the students everything in the textbooks we compiled on the prevention and cure of the more than 80 diseases which were commonly seen and of a high rate of incidence, such as the prevention and cure of malaria, high blood pressure and other diseases caused by hookworms and filaria. The students were required to be able to treat and cure these diseases. They also were required to promptly diagnose and treat the difficult cases.

Second, teaching more lessons on the theories and the methods of surgical operation which were urgently needed.

For example, when a lesson of transfusion of liquid into a human body was taught in the past, the students were first taught the balance of liquid and the pressure of infiltration of "gelatin" and "crystal," but they failed to understand all this. In the light of the rural conditions, we taught the students the fundamental knowledge and methods which were essential in a transfusion. It took only one hour to explain this lesson. After learning this, the students could immediately treat the patients by transfusing liquid into them.

Third, teaching more lessons on physical diagnosis, that is, diagnosis of a disease by the method of "inquiring into the cause, observing the patient, feeling and tapping the patient on his affected parts, and using the stethoscope."

In line with the equipment and conditions in the countryside, we taught the students to diagnose the diseases of the poor and lower-middle peasants by means of a stethoscope and a clinical thermometer. We taught few lessons on the equipment and methods of the X-ray examination, ultrasonic-wave examination, and microscopic examination, equipment for which was lacking in the countryside.

Fourth, teaching more lessons on indigenous methods.

In line with the actual conditions in the countryside, we took the native and popular prescriptions and the new acupuncture therapy as the principal contents of teaching-learning and encouraged self-reliance in gathering, planting, preparation and application of the Chinese traditional herbal medicine. We taught the students to treat the illness of the poor and lower-middle peasants by means of an acupuncture needle and a bundle of medicinal herbs.

Through this reform, the students could learn useful knowledge within a short period of time, and the quality of teaching-learning also improved.

Studying in the Course of Medical Work

Chairman Mao teaches us: "If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality." To learn the experience of the forefathers, the students can really understand and apply it only through practice. For this reason, in the course of teaching-learning, we put practice in the first position. In one year's time, the students study their specialties in eight months, during which time they take the out-patient clinic as the classroom and mostly go from one village to another giving medical service under the leadership of their teachers, so that they study while preventing and treating the diseases. In the course of mobile medical service, the teachers and the students receive practical training and have collected hundreds of indigenous and popular prescriptions, thus enriching the contents of teaching-learning.

In view of the fact that eye disease is relatively common in the countryside, we establish an eye clinic which serves not only the poor and lower-middle peasants but also teaching-learning. The out-patient clinic is often taken as the classroom, where the patients act as the teachers, showing the causes, the symptoms and the changes of their illnesses, and then the teachers and the students, jointly diagnose the illnesses and prescribe treatment. After that, the teachers teach the theories and the students put these theories into practice.

In this way, the students go from practice to understanding and back to practice. They do this repeatedly. The students not only understand, remember and apply what they have learned, but also make improvement very quickly. Most of the 64 students of the first term of our school belong to the cultural level of a senior primary school student or a junior middle school student. During the more than 90 days of service in the eye clinic, they learn to diagnose the common eye diseases and to perform the operation of rectifying the inward growing eyelash. Some students have also learned to perform the operation of rectifying strabismus. In the out-patient clinic, the teachers and students of our school treated more than 16,000 cases for the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, performed more than 2,500 operations, and restored eyesight to more than 160 blind people.

The reform of teaching-learning proceeding from the actual needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants enables the students to have a real grasp of the skills of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. They have learned to cure illness by means of medicine of the Western school and are also capable of using the Chinese traditional herbal medicine to cure the illness. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise them as "doctors whom they can trust and support and who are their bosom friends."

* * *

DESERT CONTROL

A Look Inside and Outside the "Great Wall of China" Gives Delight As the "Yellow Dragon" Is Locked Up By a Tree Belt

- A story of the deeds of Ch'angch'eng [Great Wall] Commune, Wuhui hsien in creating forests to control moving sands

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1970)

The Ch'angch'eng commune of Wuhui hsien, Kansu Province was formerly a land of poverty where "you run about in vain to find a homestead as whirls of 'yellow' sand rise to cover up the sky and sand piles up everywhere to keep the fields out of sight." In the past ten years and more and especially after the unfolding of the campaign of "learning from Tachai in agriculture," the cadres and the masses here showing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle planted trees and formed forests year after year on the desert front to forestall winds and arrest sand to promote agricultural production, thus bringing about tremendous changes over the features of the natural world. Now here prevails a new flourishing scene marked by "a sea of forests stretching out into the horizon, a shelter belt of verdure lacing the fields, and a homestead nestling serenely in the midst of green foliage."

From 1967, this commune for three years running chalked up an average per-mow grain output of over 400 catties which exceeded the target called for in the "Program for National Agricultural Development." In three years, the whole commune delivered to the State 3,150,000 catties of public and surplus grain and accumulated 950,000 catties as collective reserves. The level of the commune members' livelihood showed a marked improvement.

Plant Trees and Build Forests To Combat Sandstorms

Ch'angch'eng commune is on the edge of the T'eng-ko-li Desert. Here it is bounded in the east, the west and the north by sand while bordering on the Gobi in the south. Before liberation, agricultural production was in a very backward state, the average per-mow grain output reaching only several tens of catties.

After liberation, in enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's great call "Get organized," the poor and lower-middle peasants here energetically resumed and developed agricultural production. In 1953, over 1,000 poor and lower-middle peasants holding high the red banner and dragging along camels and carrying on their backs luggage, dry provisions and tree saplings, started a battle on the T'eng-ko-li Desert.

They lived and ate in the teeth of wind and sandstorms, dug one tree hole after another, fetched one basket of earth after another and carried irrigation water from a distance of 5 or 6 li away. Thus they planted that year over 300 mow of land to trees, the survival rate reaching over 30 percent. The curtain on an afforestation effort to declare war on wind and sand storms had been lifted. Later, following the uninterrupted consolidation and development of the collective economy, the afforestation effort was undertaken on a bigger and bigger scale. Up to 1958, over 2,000 mow had been covered with trees, playing a prominent role in protecting farmland and developing production.

Persist in the Socialist Orientation

Every step forward in the afforestation effort was made after fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. During the period of a temporary setback in the national economy, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents energetically promoted here such counter-revolutionary sinister trash as "san-tzu i-pao" and "four great freedoms." A handful of social class enemies also jumped out to stir up trouble and incited some people to fell trees in a random way. Faced with the sabotage of the class enemy, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said in anger, "To destroy forests for the sake of a single occupation is to call on us to retrace the same steps and go through the same trials and sufferings. What they cut down is not trees but what is connected with socialism. We will resolutely not give our promise!"

At this crucial period, Chairman Mao issued the great call "Never forget class struggle." Following the teaching of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants started a locked-up battle with the class enemy and dealt a smashing blow to the bourgeois influence, enabling the tree-planting and afforestation effort to advance triumphantly ahead along the socialist road.

By persisting in building forests year after year, the Ch'angch'eng commune had by 1966 covered over 18,000 mow with trees, and formed a forest belt with a length of 34 li and an average width of one li, arresting the swirling sand of the Teng-ko-li Desert and protecting the farmland to bring about a rapid development in agricultural production. That year, the average per-mow grain output in the whole commune exceeded 300 catties, or twice as much as in 1953.

Continue the Revolution by Learning from Tachai

Being successful, some people developed a feeling of self-complacency and slackness. The Party committee of the commune organized the cadres and the masses to study over and over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and guided everyone to sum up the experience of over ten years in planting trees and building forests to defeat the sandstorm under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticize those feelings of adherence to outmoded ideas, self-conceit and self-complacency. As a result of studying they all considerably enhanced their consciousness of continuing the revolution and

strengthened further their confidence in continuing the afforestation effort and achieving still greater victories. On such a basis they further worked out new forest-building plans.

Yangch'iao T'an is the biggest sandstorm-affected gully gap here. In two previous years, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tawan brigade bordering on Yangch'iao T'an planted trees and built forests at the gap. Twice they started a big battle on Yangch'iao T'an but twice the trees planted died.

Did they dare to launch a third battle on Yangch'iao T'an? The commune and the brigade organized the commune members to study the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and the heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai fighting arduously in a third battle on Langk'o-chang. This gave everyone great inspiration. They enthusiastically declared, "As the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai could launch a third battle on Langk'ochang, so we must also launch a third battle on Yangch'iao T'an to turn it into a patch of leafy trees and a stretch of furrowed fields."

The battle call for the third battle on Yangch'iao T an was started. Fighting doggedly, the poor and lower-middle peasants in three days dug four water-level ditches one meter deep and 450-odd meters long, and tree holes, and transplanted over 880 tall and big trees.

The two banks of the Hungshui River provide another battleground for testing people. In the past, trees were planted here year after year only to be washed away by floods. Inspired by the spirit of Tachai, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'angch'eng and other brigades were determined to triumph over flood waters, and once again planted trees and built forests here. Where the river bank sloped sharply, they built terraces and then dug tree holes planting trees and fetching one bucket of irrigation water after another from the Hungshui River.

Under the inspiration of the spirit of Tachai, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'angch'eng commune created on both banks of the Hungshui River a 32-*li* long sand prevention and bank protection tree belt.

In the past five years, the tree-covered area in the whole commune accounted for over 43.5 percent of the total acreage afforested after liberation. Now the total tree-covered area in the whole commune reaches over 34,000 *mow*, averaging 18 *mow* of trees per household and 3 *mow* per head. Meanwhile, in addition to an arable area of over 1,300 *mow* buried under sand which had been restored to cultivation, over 1,400 *mow* of arable area that had long been under the threat of moving sand was now freed completely from the threat of sandstorms. Favorable conditions were created for the development of agricultural production.

At the same time, they built water conservation works in a big way, directing the flow of the Hungshui River into proper channels on the one hand and drawing on the source of underground water on the other. In the past three years or so, they built a total of five machine-operated wells and dug over 2,500 fountains, expanding the irrigated area and basically satisfying the water consumption needs of the arable area and tree belts. This stimulated agriculture to bring about bumper harvests for years running.

Achieve Overall Development of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Subsidiary Occupations

The development of forestry and agriculture in the Ch'angch'eng commune created favorable conditions for the speedy development of animal-breeding and sideline production. They made use of tree belts to cultivate sweet clover, etc., providing over 1,000,000 catties of fodder for animal-breeding. At present, the number of big animals in the whole commune showed an increase of over 33 percent compared with before 1963. Large quantities of sweet clover and leaves of "sand dates" (sha-tsao 沙枣) after being fermented become a good source of fodder, providing conditions for the development of pig-breeding.

The forest yards of the various brigades of the whole commune had universally set up pig-breeding farms. Yearly pruning of tree belts could bring over 1,000,000 catties of firewood or provide materials for making over 30,000 pieces of small farm implements. Sales of "sand dates" and other forestry and subsidiary products fetched a yearly income of 30,000 yuan.

Now Ch'angch'eng commune is advancing in big strides along the road of overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sidelines. (Excerpts from an article by NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter)

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Serving the People in Border Region

- Story of how the 1st company of a certain unit under the PLA Kunming Command arms the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought in building the border region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1970)

The industries and brave people of Tulung nationality living on the banks of Tulung River are warmly telling the touching story of the 1st company of a certain unit under the PLA Kunming Command which, by relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought, takes root in and builds the border region.

Nine years ago, the commanders and fighters of the 1st company came to the Tulung River area, fostering infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao, cherishing the militant heroism of building the southwestern frontier of the motherland, bringing with them the four volumes of the red precious book, braving winds and snow, and clearing the bramble.

Tulung River is the foremost outpost in the southwestern borders of the motherland. It is separated from the interior of the motherland by the fast-flowing Nu River and the Kaolikung Mountain and the snow-clad Pilo Mountain which rise to an altitude of more than 5,000 meters above sea-level. Here, snow covers the mountains in six months of the year and communications are disrupted completely. Even in snow-free months, the only accessible passage is a winding path.

When the 1st company came to the foremost outpost in the southwestern borders of the motherland, the resolution of the 1960 enlarged session of the Military Commission had just been promulgated and the mass movement of living study and application of Chairman Mao's works was just rising. In the face of difficulties, the Party branch of the 1st company conscientiously studied the two "resolutions" and received tremendous education and inspiration. They said loudly: "We are now far away from our leadership, but we take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the highest leadership. Although we are confronted with countless difficulties, we can overcome them all if we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions!"

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the whole company stepped up an upsurge of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. The commanders and fighters studied diligently. The more they studied, the more deeply they were enlightened and the firmer their revolutionary will became. They said heroically: "In making revolution we fear no hardships. We just want to work hard and struggle bravely in this place of hardships. We follow Chairman Mao's teaching: 'Go more eagerly to a place where difficulties are greater.'"

Coming to Tulung River, the comrades saw many of the local backward aspects but they did not understand deeply the cause of these aspects. The Party branch seriously studied this problem. It was of the opinion that a revolutionary fighter who did not understand the meaning of class and the meaning of exploitation would not know the meaning of revolution and would not serve the people very well. Accordingly, it organized all to study Chairman Mao's "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" and his "three constantly read articles," and led the cadres and the fighters to the masses to make investigations and gave them living class education.

In the old society, people of the Tulung nationality suffered brutal national oppression and class exploitation. British imperialism once billeted its soldiers in this place. US imperialist "missionaries" also conducted espionage activities here. The miserable Tulung people lived in caves on the hillside and in hollows in trees. They ate wild vegetables and fruits. They wore clothes made of tree bark and animal hide. They also were subject to wilful massacre by the native chiefs. They had to pay a tax on the birth of a child, otherwise the ears and the nose of the child would be cut away. The women, for fear of being snatched away by slave owners, tattooed their faces when they were young. The brutal class oppression and exploitation made the Tulung people remain in primitive stage.

The past sufferings of the Tulung people greatly aroused the fighters' class hatred and made them understand more clearly the meaning of class and exploitation and understand that the backwardness of the place inhabited by the Tulung people was an outcome of brutal exploitation and oppression by the class enemies. Fostering deep proletarian feeling, they further studied Chairman Mao's doctrine on classes and class struggle and made up their minds to take root in the valley in the snow-clad mountains and to serve the people of the border region wholeheartedly.

In as far back as 1958, the year of the big leap forward, the Tulung people answered Chairman Mao's great call and firmly took the socialist road and set up an agricultural productive cooperative in the valley. After coming to this place, the commanders and fighters of the 1st company, guided by the idea of wholehearted service for the people in the border region, continued to propagandize Chairman Mao's great directive on agricultural cooperative and actively helped Tulung poor and lower-middle peasants in consolidating and developing the cooperative system.

At that moment, however, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Yunnan madly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, spread the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies that "the masses are backward" and "the border region is special," and forced the closure of all cooperatives in the border region. The handful of slave owners also took the chance to fan evil winds and advocate individual production. Instantly evil winds blew and evil rains fell on both banks of the Tulung River.

In the face of the class enemy's frenzied attack, all cadres and fighters of the 1st company heightened their revolutionary fighting spirit, applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in doing propaganda among the masses and in organizing and arming the masses and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the class enemies. The Tulung poor and lower-middle peasants said firmly: We shall never give up running the cooperagive; we shall never turn back from the socialist road! Chairman Mao has built a bridge for the Tulung people; we are determined to embark on the socialist road!

The nine poor-peasant households of Mak'u hsiang united themselves and refused to break up, leading this hsiang to set up a cooperative very quickly. This hsiang became a red banner in the setting up of agricultural cooperatives in the Tulung River area. Influenced by Mak'u hsiang and vigorously supported by the commanders and fighters of the 1st company, the poor and lower-middle peasants on both banks of the Tulung River broke through all barriers and ran quickly along the socialist road.

The revolutionary mighty current is irresistible and the socialist road is incomparably wide. But the revolutionary road has not been even.

Shielded by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, a handful of slave owners were still active in the Tulung River area. They did evil for a long time in the past and continued to brutally exploit, ill-treat and slaughter the slaves.

When the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept across the motherland, the commanders and fighters of the 1st company formed some ten Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams and rushed to various localities to help the Tulung poor and lower-middle peasants in setting up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, studying Chairman Mao's teachings about class struggle, igniting the tense fire of struggle against the slave owners and wiping out the vestiges of the most barbarous serf system. The emancipated serfs shed tears of joy. They hailed thousands of times: "Long live Chairman Mao. A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" They warmly sang their praises: "The Plow is the brightest star in the sky. Chairman Mao is our greatest benefactor on earth!"

The great Mao Tse-tung's thought showed its incomparable power and was widely popularized during the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the Tulung River area. A red sun rose in the minds of the Tulung people. Its bright rays illuminated the countless valleys and hills on the banks of the Tulung River. The old Tulung people said in deep feeling: "The clear streams flow from the snow-clad mountain. The truth of the revolution comes from Chairman Mao's books. The Jolmo Lungma is the highest mountain and Chairman Mao's sayings are the most powerful. We must commit to memory every word Chairman Mao has said!"

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution."

The Party branch of the 1st company vigorously strengthened the building of the people's militia in line with Chairman Mao's teaching. It first set up a militia platoon in Mak'u hsiang and gradually developed the militia organization in every village. The militiamen, who are the children of the people and who did not wear uniform but were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, played an important role in the struggle for defending and building the border region of the motherland. The Tulung people said meaningfully: "Without an axe we cannot fell a big tree. Without an arrow we cannot shoot the tiger. Without the people's militia, we cannot defend and build the border region!"

To defend and build the border region, the commanders and fighters of the 1st company and the Tulung people fought against Nature in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. They built a road running up the cloud-clad Kaolikung Mountain. To build the Tulung River area into a socialist new border region of prosperity and happiness, they developed production with the greatest determination and perseverance and by all possible means.

In order to develop agricultural production, it would be necessary to develop livestock breeding. But it was really difficult to bring in animals from the other side of the snow-capped mountain. Hu Ying-shan, the former company commander, led four fighters to carry out the task of bringing in the animals. There was no path on the snow-capped mountain. He went in the fore and used a long sword to open a path. The slope was steep and the path slippery, but he stayed behind and used his shoulders to push the animals up the hill. When coming to a dangerous cliff, he trailed the animals to cross it slowly. In this way, pigs, sheep and cattle were brought into the Tulung River basin.

Some people said that the hills beside the Tulung River had steep slopes and sterile soil and were not suitable for farming. The fighters said heroically: "We can tread a path when there is none. We can open a field when there is none!" They removed the stones strewn on the land and carried frozen earth from the mountains and grew paddy rice in this soil. They wrested more than 700 mow of rice from each mow of this stony land, creating model fields of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" along the Tulung River.

Influenced by the 1st company, the Tulung masses of Lungmentang village in Mak'u hsiang studied "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and decided to change the natural forests by their own efforts. They piled up rocks to build a dam, levelled the hillslope to open fields and reformed the system of farming, turning the barren hills into hills of gold and silver and the land into a grain storehouse.

Now, in the Tulung River basin, the cattle and sheep graze on the mountains, and the people are happy in the villages. The poor mountain village which used to depend on the State's relief grain for many years in the past have turned into a place that produces enough grain and to spare.

Since 1967, the Tulung River area has delivered 250,000 catties of patriotic grain to the State. The Tulung people say: "Chairman Mao's teachings about 'self-reliance' and 'hard struggle' are a red lantern on the Kaolikung Mountain illuminating the socialist road along which we shall advance in triumph.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

(Abridged by our newspaper)

* * *

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Mass Scientific Experimental Campaign in Peking Produces Good Results

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1970)

good results are reported in the mass scientific experimental campaign that peking workers have organized under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking.

at least 10,000 technical innovations have been made in the past nine months, including hundreds that are important. some are up to or above advanced domestic or international levels.

progress in electronics is outstanding. more new products of radio elements and semi-conductor devices were trial-produced in the first half of this year than all in the previous decade. automation techniques using silicon-controlled rectifiers are being widely adopted. more than 100 factories have introduced automatic fluidic techniques because they are economical and easy to apply. the popularization of microbial enzyme preparations for industry is promoting the light, chemical, textile, food and insecticide industries. a number of important pharmaceutical products that are highly effective and cheap and made from raw material which is in great supply have been trial-produced in a short time. the rural electrification scheme for peking's outskirts is being completed ahead of schedule thanks to the wide use of high-voltage two-wire electric supply.

wonders are being achieved in many small factories. people with very little schooling have scaled peak after peak in science with the methods of their own devising. unknown young people have boldly challenged foreign-trained "authorities". workers who were housewives not long ago have become courageous path-breakers in scientific experiments.

it used to be that only a few big plants equipped with imported machinery could produce an important material made of rare metal needed for certain advanced techniques. but the poorly-equipped peking powdered talc factory, which has just over 200 workers, volunteered to trial-manufacture and then produce this material needed in growing quantities by the state. the workers based themselves on chairman mao's teaching to despise difficulties strategically but tactically to take them seriously. the workers pooled their knowledge and efforts in making experiments. they trial-produced the material in a bit more than ten days. more important, they blazed a new trail by making it with simple equipment by a shorter process.

a small neighbourhood factory making radio elements was set up by 48 housewives on peking's southwestern outskirts in the depth of winter four years ago. the factory this year accepted the task of trial-producing high voltage capacitors with a 30 kilovolt resistance. the seven workers making the experiment repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success". so they were not discouraged by failure and tried to find the causes in each case, and in this way gradually grasped the laws. they finally succeeded. they trial-produced a high-voltage capacitor that has twice the capacity of similar products made in other countries but is only two-thirds the size.

middle school students working in poorly equipped school-run factories under the guidance of workers and revolutionary teachers are turning out precision products including edge-lit read-out indicators, semi-conductor transistors, printed circuits and photo-electric input electrodes. silicon slicing machines used for material of comparatively big diameters have been trial-produced and put into production by a factory run jointly by the peking hungchi (red flag) school and the peking no. 54 middle school.

liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line held some big modern factories back from fully arousing the masses in the past. this hampered production. the wisdom, talent and creativeness of the workers who are now fully mobilized are pouring forth and have changed the atmosphere in the factories. they have made greater contributions in the socialist revolutionary emulation drive to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in line with chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry".

the capitalist roaders of the peking vinylon plant which is fitted out with the "world's first class" equipment from abroad would not touch the smallest bit of this foreign equipment or work processes before the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organization, the revolutionary committee and workers of the factory have regarded breaking down foreign conventions as a revolution against bourgeois ideas.

the factory has held several hundred revolutionary mass criticism meetings to knock down the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace which liu shao-chi and his agents pushed. these meetings criticized mechanical materialism and the metaphysical viewpoint of looking at all the equipment as advanced and the technological processes of the industry as standardized and unchangeable. the workers renovated those parts of the equipment and work processes which hold production back. they have a scientific approach to renovations and act only after careful experiments. most of the work processes have been raised to more advanced and higher levels by the workers. the factory's output is now double the designed capacity and quality is at the highest level since the factory started.

the peking organic chemical plant which supplies the peking vinylon plant, imported a complete set of big equipment which the foreign bourgeoisie termed as the "pride of the world". led by the party organization and the revolutionary committee of the factory, the workers began a mass scientific movement guided by invincible mao tsetung thought. they made 74 important technical innovations which have doubled the productive capacity.

scientists and technicians of the scientific research institutes and universities and colleges in the capital during the great proletarian cultural revolution have sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on research which divorced it from proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers, and practice. many of them have gone to factories and the countryside. tens of thousands of technicians in industrial enterprises and factories have also gone on production shifts to accept re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers modestly. three-in-one groups composed of the enterprises which use the products, the factories which make them and scientific research institutes have stimulated the mass movement for scientific experiments.

such groups consist of workers (or the poor and lower-middle peasants), technicians and leading cadres. important items of scientific research which formerly were not completed in two years or more because they were undertaken by only a few persons working behind closed doors have now been done in a month or two.

PUBLICATIONS

More Foreign Language Translations of Chairman Mao's Works Published in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

the persian translation of the second volume and the arabic translation of the third volume of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and the hindi translation of the "selected military writings of mao tsetung" have just come off the press. published by the peking foreign language press at the approach of the twentyfirst anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, these foreign language editions will be distributed in china and abroad by the guozi shudian (china publications centre) and by foreign languages bookstores in all parts of the country.

the persian translation of the first volume and the arabic translation of the first and second volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" were published in 1968 and 1969 respectively.

AGRICULTURE

Good Harvests in Tibet This Year

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 27, 1970)

the emancipated serfs in the tibet autonomous region overcame natural calamities to win their first good harvest of the 70's under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

harvesting and threshing are going apace in the region at present. every county in the loka area and the lhasa valley -- the main grain producing areas in tibet -- had good harvests. total grain output in the counties of netong, konka, dranang, medu kongkar and kongpogyata rose from 10 to 20 per cent above last year. total grain output in linchih, lhuntze and nymu counties surpassed the highest level in local history. the shigatse and chamdo areas also had good harvests.

the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is responsible for the good harvests this year. mao tsetung thought propaganda teams of the chinese people's liberation army helped the revolutionary committees at all levels run mao tsetung thought study classes of various kinds where the peasants studied chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution

under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they censured such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", "san tzu yi pao" (note 1) and "four freedoms" (note 2) that the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents spread in tibet. this sparked the socialist initiative of the emancipated serfs.

the peasants began a mass movement last winter to learn from tachai. they relied on their own efforts and worked hard to do farm capital construction work. the peasants braved the bitter cold to collect fertilizer and carry it to the fields, improve the soil, build irrigation works and farm scientifically in order to achieve good harvests. the per hectare grain yield in hsiangyang township in linchih county was 2.42 tons last year. a people's commune was set up in the township early this year. the commune party branch and the commune revolutionary committee led the commune members in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. they used revolution to command production, relied on their own efforts and worked hard. they got a bumper harvest with the per hectare yield for the whole commune reaching 3.9 tons.

some areas in tibet were hit by drought, insect pests, snowstorms, hailstorms and flood this year. however, armed with mao tsetung thought and led by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, the emancipated serfs fought the elements with the conviction that "man can conquer nature". they finally overcame all kinds of natural disasters.

note 1. "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

note 2. "four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.

SERICULTURE

China's Cocoon Output Increases

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

china's silkworm-breeding areas have a good cocoon output this year, the first year of the great 70's, exceeding the 1969 amount which was the highest since liberation.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels were inspired by the spirit of the party's ninth congress and organized the poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously to carry out chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

they made all-out efforts to use the potential more fully and improve silk-worm feeding methods. as a result, the output this year of south and north china's silkworm-breeding areas topped last year's. the traditional silk areas of kiangsu, chekiang, szechwan and kwangtung provinces report big increases. the new breeding areas in shansi, shensi and hopei provinces also made advances.

the poor and lower-middle peasants are striving to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and sharpen their criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in the deep-going movement for struggle-criticism-transformation. this raised their enthusiasm for breeding silkworms for the revolution. they take every mulberry tree they plant, every cocoon they raise as a contribution to the chinese revolution and the world revolution. they work hard to breed more and better silkworms. they rationally solve the contradiction between grain production and silkworm-breeding focussed on land and manpower. they concentrate on agricultural production and develop sideline production in the interests of agriculture, and strive for good results in both grain and cocoons.

mulberry trees are grown on barren hills and along rivers, verges of fields, ditches and terraced plots and in backyards. the masses in yiyuan county in shantung province planted over 20,000,000 mulberry trees along the verges of terraced plots, and the spring cocoon output this year was 20 per cent more than last year's. the commune members in tanyang county in kiangsu province planted mulberry trees along the 200 kilometres of river dykes, resulting in a rapid increase in cocoon output. the silkworm-breeding areas have had many cloudy and rainy days since the year began, as well as low temperatures and other problems. but the poor and lower-middle peasants displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and succeeded in increasing the output of cocoon.

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Delegation of Patriotic Countrymen from Hongkong and Macau Arrives in Peking for National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

a 55-member delegation of patriotic countrymen from hongkong and macao arrived here by train this morning to attend the national day celebrations.

welcoming the delegation at the railway station were leading members of the departments concerned including lo kuei-po, chen teh-ho, fang ke, liu hsi-wen, chu ching-tung, tsui ping and chou chiu-yen.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Abdyl Kellezi and Albanian Government Economic Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao today cordially met comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, and more than 70 other albanian comrades, including the members of the albanian government economic delegation comrade abdyl kellezi is leading and other visiting albanian comrades.

the albanian comrades-in-arms, who came from the forefront of the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle, received a warm welcome from chairman mao. when comrade abdyl kellezi and the members of the delegation entered the reception hall, chairman mao cordially shook hands with them. chairman mao was then photographed with all the albanian comrades present. among the albanian comrades were members of the albanian expert group, the albanian men's and women's basketball teams, the albanian groups for the study of agriculture and photography and albanian trainees in china. the albanian comrades warmly clapped their hands to salute chairman mao. they shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation" chairman mao waved back in acknowledgement.

chairman mao then had a very friendly talk with comrade kellezi and members of the delegation: comrades kico ngjela, shinasi dragoti, pupo shyti, xhorxhi robo and spiro rusha.

present at the meeting and the talk were comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and comrades li chiang, fang yi and pai hsiang-kuo.

present at the meeting were leading comrades of the departments concerned including yu sang, chiao kuan-hua, feng yung-shun, chang chi-chih, tsaq cheng, hsieh huai-teh, shen chien, chi yi-ting, li kuang-hsun, chen teh-ho and chen mao.

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 28, 1970)

a delegation of the chinese academy of sciences headed by yueh chih-chien arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the state university of tirana.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were jorgiy sota, director of the state university of tirana; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; siri carcani, director of the first department of the foreign ministry; kico negovan, director of the higher education department of the ministry of education and culture; and other albanian friends.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim lin chung, and the staff members of the chinese embassy here were also present.

Chinese Printing Workers Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 28, 1970)

a chinese printing workers delegation headed by chang miao-yu, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking foreign language printing house, arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the albanian committee for cultural relations with foreign countries.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; siri carcani, director of the first department of the foreign ministry; hajri hoxha, director of the "mihal dyri" printing factory; ymer minxhozi, editor-in-chief of the magazine "l'albania norvelle"; and alqi kristo, vice-director of the publishing house.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim lin chung, and the staff members of the chinese embassy here were also present at the airport.

when it left peking on september 26, the delegation was seen off at the airport by albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, as well as by li lien-ching, chang shou-yi, wang tao-sen and other responsible members of the chinese departments concerned.

CHINA AND CUBA

Tenth Anniversary of China-Cuba Diplomatic Relations Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

the charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in china, viriato mora diaz, gave a banquet here this evening marking the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between cuba and china.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, including lo kuei-po, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, chen shu-huai, chang wei-lieh and chu kai-yin.

viriato mora diaz and lo kuei-po, chinese vice-foreign minister, spoke at the banquet. they both expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and cuba would constantly grow in the struggle against their common enemy u.s. imperialism.

yesterday, the chinese foreign ministry held a film reception marking the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cuba. viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy attended the reception. leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, including lo kuei-po, shen chien, ting hsi-lin, chang wei-lieh, chu kai-yin and wang hsiao-yi, were present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador Gives Film Reception on 10th Anniversary of China-Guinea Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

guinean ambassador to china kamano ansou gave a film reception here today in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the china-guinea friendship treaty.

attending the reception were vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the departments concerned including peng shao-hui, chi peng-fei, wang an-chu, liu ta-yu, kuo lu, tu hsing-yuan, li kuang-hsi, chou fa-yen, chang chih-chang, ting hsi-lin and chou jung-kuo.

kamano ansou and chi peng-fei, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs spoke at the reception.

ambassador kamano ansou warmly praised the friendship between the people of guinea and china. he said: "it gives us great joy to be among our chinese friends today to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the china-guinea friendship treaty. on the basis of mutual respect and genuine militant friendship, we have supported and co-operated with each other in various fields in the past ten years." the ambassador said that the selflessness displayed by the chinese technicians working in guinea had left a deep impression on the guinean people.

the ambassador said: "at this unforgettable moment, i express our deep gratitude to the respected and beloved great leader chairman mao tsetung."

vice-minister chi peng-fei said that the china-guinea friendship treaty manifested the militant friendship between the people of china and guinea in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism. the friendly co-operation between china and guinea in the political, economic and cultural fields, he added, had made satisfactory progress in the past ten years on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

president sekou toure, the vice-minister said, had made positive contributions to the consolidation and development of the friendly co-operation between china and guinea. the friendship between the people of china and guinea and the friendly co-operation between both countries not only corresponded to the interests of their people but had helped strengthen the unity of the asian and african people in their common cause against imperialism.

a guinean film was shown at the reception.

a cocktail party preceded the film showing. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the growing militant friendship between the people of china and guinea in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Victories of Sarawak People's Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio yesterday in a report praised the sarawak people's armed forces on their latest victories in repeatedly smashing the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression", which were won in valiant fighting and with the support of the people.

the radio said that on august 27, the sarawak people's armed forces attacked and destroyed a military vehicle of the puppet "security forces" on the kuching-simanggang highway near the sarawak-indonesia border. on the same day, the people's armed forces attacked a vessel of the rahman-razak puppet clique on a river in kanowit district of the third division, wiping out all the enemy troops on board. on september 11, the people's armed forces laid mines on a road in an area in the third division and ambushed a patrol of the puppet "security forces", inflicting severe punishment on the enemy.

on august 29 and 30, the radio said, the revolutionary sarawak masses distributed revolutionary leaflets and posted up revolutionary slogans in kuching and other places to expose the heinous crimes committed by the puppet clique and call on the people of various nationalities to rise and struggle against the reactionary rule of british imperialism and its lackeys and emancipate the north kalimantan people.

in conclusion the radio said: "the continuous growth in strength of the sarawak people's armed forces and their successive victories have dealt a concentrated blow at our common enemy

and supported the revolutionary struggle of the malayan people. we are firmly convinced that final victory will belong to the north kalimantan people who dare to struggle and dare to win exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Holds Photo-Film Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 27, 1970)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a reception with a photo exhibition and film show at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening to celebrate the forthcoming 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the korean cabinet; choe yun su, chairman of the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society and minister of finance; colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han su gil, vice-minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; chang chol, vice-minister of culture; and responsible members of other departments concerned.

at the reception, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked heartily of the steady consolidation and development of friendly relations between china and korea. they drank toasts again and again to the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and to the tremendous successes in every field scored by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao in the last 21 years after the founding of the people's republic of china. they drank toasts to the health of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the korean comrades who attended the reception saw a photo exhibition on china's successes in socialist construction and the chinese feature film "surprise attack".

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Receives Warm Welcome in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 27, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs, left here for nanking by special train this morning after concluding a friendly visit to shanghai.

the distinguished korean guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the departments concerned huang tao and pang fu-li, and over one thousand revolutionary people.

shanghai railway station was a revolutionary scene of militant unity between the chinese and korean people today. when kim gyong ryon and the other distinguished korean guests arrived at the railway station, the crowds beat drums and gongs, shouting over and over again "long live the great friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the chinese and korean people exclamation" "we resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland exclamation" "we resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by u.s.-japanese reactionaries exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the revolutionary people at the railway station cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation"

the korean government economic delegation arrived in shanghai on september 25. ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished korean guests on the evening of the same day. hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts and had a cordial conversation at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity and friendship between the peoples of china and korea.

the korean government economic delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai diesel engine plant, the china textile machinery plant, the shanghai no. 10 steel mill, the wuching chemical works and other places during its stay in shanghai. the delegation saw the revolutionary modern peking opera "the red lantern". wherever the distinguished korean guests went, they were warmly welcomed.

chen wei-chi, a leading member of the chinese department concerned, who accompanied the korean government economic delegation on its visit to shanghai, left for nanking by the same train this morning.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Concludes Visit to Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 28, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the committee for foreign economic affairs, left for peking this afternoon by train at the end of its visit to nanking. vice-minister chen wei-chi is accompanying the delegation.

the delegation arrived in nanking from shanghai yesterday afternoon.

the korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism were given a warm welcome on their arrival and a warm send-off on their departure by leading members of the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal revolutionary committees yang kuang-li and fang chen as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms. the banquet was permeated with warmth and friendship. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms toasted over and over again to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the people of both countries, to the health of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the health of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

during their stay in nanking, the distinguished korean guests visited the yangtze river bridge, the nanking motor vehicle plant and the nanking air compressor plant. they were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary people there.

they also attended a performance of revolutionary songs and dances, including korean songs, given by little red soldiers.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Photo Exhibition to Mark 25th Anniversary of Founding of DRVN Close in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 28, 1970)

the photographic exhibition to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam closed in shanghai on september 27.

more than 30,000 workers, peasants and soldiers saw the exhibition with great admiration since it opened on september 18. the visitors extolled the vietnamese people who have a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. they said: the vietnamese people, in line with the teachings of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, have defied brute

force and sacrifice and persisted in fighting a protracted people's war. they have displayed the militant spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win" and won tremendous victories in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they have set for the people of the whole world a brilliant example of "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big".

the workers, peasants and soldiers expressed after their visits that they would follow the great leader chairman mao's teachings and make energetic efforts to grasp revolution and promote production to achieve outstanding successes so as to give still more effective support to the people of viet nam and other indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and carry the great struggle against u.s. imperialism through to the end.

vietnamese trainees in shanghai also visited the exhibition.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Arrives in Hangchow from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 28, 1970)

the pakistan government friendship delegation led by lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, governor of punjab, arrived in hangchow from shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of yang kung-su, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache of the embassy, who are accompanying the delegation on its tour, arrived in hangchow by the same plane.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chung hsien-wen, a leading member of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in chekiang, chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as over one thousand revolutionary people.

shortly after their arrival, lieutenant general atiqur rahman and other guests from pakistan visited the tungfanghung (east is red) silk mill and went sight-seeing on the west lake. they received a warm welcome from revolutionary people wherever they went.

the distinguished guests from pakistan were honoured at a banquet given by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, this evening.

the banquet was alive with expressions of friendship between the chinese and pakistan people. both vice-chairman lai ko-ko and lieutenant general atiqur rahman proposed toasts to the constant growth and consolidation of the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people and of the friendly co-operation between the governments of both countries. hosts and guests attended a revolutionary theatrical performance after the banquet.

on their departure from shanghai, lieutenant general atiqur rahman and the other distinguished pakistan guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and the organizations concerned, including chang yi-ai, hsuan an-hsiang and wei chung-chin, as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished pakistan guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai wrist watch factory and the tangwan people's commune on the city's outskirts. they received a warm welcome from workers and commune members in these places.

CHINA AND SOUTHWEST AFRICA

SWANU Warmly Hails CPC Central Committee Plenary Session

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 26, 1970)

the office of the south west african national union (s.w.a.n.u.) in cairo in a statement on september 23 enthusiastically hailed the successful convening of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china.

the statement said, "the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china took place at a time when the 700 million people of china have tempered themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution and have armed themselves with the historic decisions of the ninth congress of the communist party of china, and at a time when the people of china have achieved brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

the statement said, "the second plenary session made a correct analysis of the present international situation; it points out that the developments have fully borne out chairman mao's scientific thesis: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.'" the statement said, "this is absolutely correct. the danger of a new world war originates from the policy of aggression by u.s.-led imperialism which is a grave menace to the freedom and independence of the people of the world."

the statement pointed out: the revolutionary people in africa, particularly in the colonial countries, declared war of liberation against the fascist-racist regime in south africa and the african people as a whole are carrying a tit-for-tat struggle against colonialism and imperialism led by the united states. the african people have come to realize that only by waging a people's war and uniting with their real friends can the revolutionary people of the world defeat u.s.-led imperialism and its stooges.

it said, "the arab people, particularly the palestinian people are carrying out a life-and-death struggle with the zionist-imperialist counter-revolutionary forces who are trying to strangle their revolution. the people of indo-china are winning victory one after another in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the flames of the

struggle of the people of korea, japan and southeast asian countries against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are raging more fiercely." "in one word, the current world situation is more favourable to the revolutionary peoples and unfavourable to colonialism, neo-colonialism and u.s. imperialism."

the statement said, "this remarkable contribution of china and its decisive role in the current world events, its internationalist support for the oppressed nations and peoples, for all forces that are fighting against u.s. imperialism, have all been manifested once more in the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china."

the statement said: the people of south west africa and the s.w.a.n.u. rejoice at the brilliant victories scored by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao, and wholeheartedly wish the 700 million chinese people still more victories.

the statement concluded with slogans: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation"

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

a tanzanian military delegation led by colonel ali mahfudh, chief of operation and training of the tanzanian people's defence forces, arrived in peking by special plane today. the delegation has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

the members of the delegation are: lieutenant colonel ramadhani haji, major lupogo, captain simba, captain abdulla ali and lieutenant abbert l.e. kungu.

among those who warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport were: wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the organizations concerned wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching, wu hsin-chuan, li chia-yi, liu yueh-sheng, lung chen-piao, wu hsien-en, yuan hua-ping, chai ming-wu, chai cheng-wen, liu fu, ho ying, chen mu-hua, wang lei and wu hsiao-ta.

today red banners flew over peking airport. some one thousand people, including commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and peking militiamen, assembled at the airport, holding streamers inscribed with "long live the friendship between the people of china and tanzania" and other slogans.

the sound of drums and cymbals mingled with cheers of welcome from the crowd as colonel ali mahfudh and other distinguished guests from tanzania met the welcomers in the company of wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff, and others. the welcoming crowd shouted slogans: "salute to the tanzanian people exclamation" "we firmly support the

tanzanian people in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist revolutionary struggles exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the airport was permeated with unity and friendship between the people and armies of china and tanzania.

present on the occasion were r.s. wambura, the tanzanian ambassador to china, and embassy members. military attaches from the embassies of various countries were also present.

the delegation was accompanied by wang yueh-hsi, vice-director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, on its tour from kwangchow to peking.

CHINA AND US

China's 476th Serious Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1970)

a u.s. warship intruded into china's territorial waters in the area of yunghsing island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province between 09:09 hours and 15:45 hours on september 26.

between 12:45 hours and 12:54 hours on the same day, a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yunghsing island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorized, in relation to these military provocations by the u.s. warship and military plane, to issue the 476th serious warning.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator: US Aggressors, Quit South Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article under the title "u.s. aggressors, get out of south korea". the article reads:

after busying itself with schemes of aggression against korea in collaboration with the japanese reactionaries and the pak jung hi puppet clique, u.s. imperialism stepped up its preparations for a new aggressive war in late september by deploying large numbers of its naval forces and its satellite and lackey naval vessels and carrying out a series of large-scale exercises of landing operation on the waters of the democratic people's republic of korea. the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic people's republic of korea issued a statement on september 26 giving warning against the war provocation of u.s. imperialism. the chinese government and people resolutely support this stern and just stand of the democratic people's republic of korea and strongly denounce u.s. imperialism for intensifying its criminal aggression against korea.

recently, the nixon administration has carried out a succession of aggressive activities in south korea. it sent agnew, westmoreland and other chieftains on separate and furtive missions to seoul, offered more "military aid" to the pak jung hi clique and moved additional air force to south korea. it also instigated the japanese reactionaries, the pak jung hi puppet clique and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to step up their military collusion and rig up a japan-chiang-pak "liaison committee" so as to strengthen the u.s.-japan-chiang-pak counter-revolutionary military and political alliance. the series of military exercises held by u.s. imperialism in the east sea of korea recently proved more clearly that the nixon administration's so-called "troops withdrawal" from south korea does not at all mean any change in the aggressive ambition of u.s. imperialism to perpetuate its forcible occupation of south korea and further to risk a new military adventure on the democratic people's republic of korea.

the great leader chairman mao has long pointed out: "if the u.s. monopoly capitalist group is bent on carrying out its policy of aggression and war, the day will certainly come when humanity will hang it by the neck. a similar fate awaits the accomplices of the united states."

today, u.s. imperialism is putting up a death-bed struggle by expanding its aggression everywhere in asia and the whole world. it is frantically extending its aggressive war in indo-china. it has instigated its running dog israel to invade arab countries and incited the reactionary forces in jordan to suppress the palestinian guerrillas in cold blood. acting in collusion with the revived japanese militarism in a stepped-up manner, it has carried on aggressive and war activities in china's taiwan region and on the korean peninsula and constantly screwed up the tension of the situation. the more u.s. imperialism expands its aggression, the more nooses it will find round its neck and the tighter they will become. the day is bound to come when all the nations and people in asia and the whole world that are victims of aggression will send the most wicked u.s. imperialism to the gallows, and its accomplices will come to no better ending.

the 700 million chinese people resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland. the chinese people will, alongside the people of korea, the three countries in indo-china, japan, and other countries in southeast asia and the rest of the continent, resolutely carry to the finish the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the smashing of the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. korea belongs to the korean people, and asia the asian people. the u.s. aggressors must get out of south korea and all other places it is forcibly occupying in asia exclamation

US

American Soldiers' Struggle against War of Aggression Gaining Momentum

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1970)

an increasing number of american soldiers have joined the struggle against the war of aggression as their feeling against such a war is spreading and becoming stronger under the influence of the american people's struggle against the policies of aggression and war of the nixon administration, according to reports reaching here.

in the past few months, new anti-war organizations and newspapers made their appearance in the united states. the number of deserters in the u.s. armed forces has been rising constantly. the struggle of american soldiers against the war of aggression and political persecution has further developed at the military bases in the united states, and taken place among the u.s. aggressor troops abroad.

the u.s. defence department admitted that last year nearly 200,000 american servicemen went awol (absent without official leave) and another 50,000 deserted. since the beginning of this year, more than 81,000 men have deserted from the u.s. army and the u.s. marines. the u.s. journal "newsweek" reported that deserters and draft-evading youth have crossed the u.s. border in large groups into canada. since the end of last year, the rate of border-crossing has sharply increased. particularly at the time when the american people launched a struggle against the nixon administration's aggression in cambodia this year, the rate of border-crossing rose to the highest point in the past few years, exceeding 1,000 a week.

the u.s. bourgeois press admitted that anti-war sentiments and war-weariness among the u.s. aggressor troops in indo-china have become stronger daily. a washington "sunday star" correspondent reported that the american soldiers "talk about how pointless the (aggressive) war is and how it can't be won anyhow so why get hurt or killed." the correspondent quoted a soldier taking part in the war of aggression in viet nam as saying that among the u.s. aggressor troops, "everybody knows it can't be won." it was precisely under these circumstances that cases of resisting "order" and refusing to serve as cannon fodder have time and again taken place on the battlefield of the war of aggression in viet nam. such anti-war feelings among the u.s. armed forces have also gradually spread to the junior officers. in washington, two ensigns of the u.s. navy were discharged because they were dissatisfied with the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia.

in addition to evasion and refusal of the draft to show their opposition to the ruling circles' policies of aggression and war, an increasing number of american soldiers have joined the struggle against the war of aggression. at the military bases in the united states, soldiers have held several meetings and demonstrations in protest against the war of aggression. at the pendleton camp on the west coast of the united states (the marine corps' training base), 1,000 servicemen attended an anti-war rally recently. at fort carson, colorado, 200 afro-american soldiers fought the military police with

rocks and bottles throughout the night of july 30. at fort ord, california, soldiers who were put in the "special processing detachment" for being awol rose in resistance against maltreatment by military police in mid-august. they smashed doors and windows and burnt down two barracks and a messhall.

on july 4, u.s. afro-american soldiers stationed in heidelberg, west germany held a 1,000 strong meeting against the war of aggression. a statement published in "about face", an underground paper of afro-american soldiers, said that the meeting was a trial of the u.s. ruling circles, because they committed mass-murder, genocide, political murder and other crimes. on the same day, soldiers at a u.s. base at iwakuni, japan, rose in rebellion. dozens of imprisoned soldiers occupied the brig, damaged the furniture and battled with the military police for 14 hours. a japanese bourgeois paper reported that "war-weariness and anti-war feelings prevail among the u.s. soldiers, and develop into anti-war actions." at the iwakuni base, there is already an anti-war organization formed by 350 soldiers. at the beginning of this month, a group of u.s. officers and enlisted men stationed in iceland published a newspaper strongly criticising the u.s. imperialist aggression in viet nam and demanded that the u.s. ruling circles withdraw its aggressor troops from southeast asia.

the american soldiers' opposition to aggressive war has won the support of the american people and other peoples of the world. the american people have formed many organizations encouraging the soldiers' anti-war actions. at the same time, people in various parts of america have demonstrated in front of the u.s. home bases. they held rallies against wars of aggression together with the soldiers, and expressed support for their struggle against war. in canada, sweden and japan, many organizations in solidarity with exiles of u.s. soldiers have been formed. progressive university students in west germany have held protest meetings in support of the anti-war u.s. soldiers.

the daily mounting struggle of the u.s. soldiers against wars of aggression shows from another aspect that the u.s. monopoly ruling clique represented by nixon has landed itself in an increasingly awkward predicament where it is beset with difficulties at home and abroad, while the revolutionary struggle of the people in the united states and other parts of the world against u.s. imperialism is surging forward irresistibly.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 9, 1970 No. 4754

****
* NATIONAL *
****

POLITICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

Give Prominence to Proletarian Politics Forever

- on the correct handling of relationship between politics and other work -

by

Fang I-hua (方毅华)
Political Commissar of Logistics Department of
PLA Canton Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 26, 1970)

The relationship between politics and all other work is the relationship between the "over-all viewpoint" and one's own work, and unity between politics and other work is possible only when the "over-all viewpoint" is united with one's own work, says the following article. The "over-all viewpoint," according to the article, means the interests of the whole Party.--SCMP Ed.

In the past ten years, while implementing the Kut'ien Meeting Resolution drawn by Chairman Mao himself and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission formulated under Vice Chairman Lin's supervision, we have learned deeply that: To perseveringly give prominence to proletarian politics, we must firmly struggle against various erroneous ideas and tendencies which hinder the giving of prominence to proletarian politics. We must unite politics and work and carry out our work well. This is an important problem which we must solve in order to further implement these two "Resolutions."

Only When We Have United the Overall Point of View with Our Job Shall We Be Able to Unite Politics with Work

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account. Every Party member, every branch of work, every statement and every action must proceed from the interests of the whole Party; it is absolutely impermissible to violate this principle." Vice Chairman Lin also has instructed us to think of the important things, to consider the main aspects, to take the interests of the whole into account, and to follow Chairman Mao's teachings in doing anything. Chairman Mao's teachings and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions specify that we must firmly establish the overall point of view ideologically, proceed from the interests of the whole and strive to do our job well.

In practical work, however, some of our comrades forget the interests of the whole, laying emphasis on what they do and grasping one thing to the neglect of another, while some other comrades take the grasping of professional skills generally as a simple business viewpoint. These two tendencies set the overall point of view against their job and politics against work.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Politics should be united with economy and with technology. This is beyond doubt. This must be done every year and always." Politics means the interests of the whole. The relationship between politics and other work is the relationship between the over-all point of view and one's own job. We oppose the simple business view without an over-all point of view; we also oppose sheer politics without concrete work. We should, under the command of proletarian politics, strive to do all our work well and closely link the over-all point of view with our own jobs.

Our political tasks are in common, but they must be summed up and accomplished through different branches of work. Revolutionization is the most important thing in the building of our Army, and we rely on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought and man's courage and consciousness and spirit of self-sacrifice to defeat the enemy and to win victory. But this does not mean negating or ignoring the role played by professional skills. We oppose the simple business viewpoint which is separated from proletarian politics, we oppose using technical know-how as capital in gaining personal fame and profit, but we do not oppose professional skills.

This has been pointed out clearly in the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission: "In strengthening revolutionization of our Army, we must actively heighten the technical and professional levels, improve the quality of scientific research and accelerate modernization of our Army. This is an utterly important task in the building of our Army."

At present, the greatest political task is to carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and to conscientiously make preparations against war. We must first of all be prepared ideologically.

Meanwhile, we must be prepared materially and use ideological preparations to lead material preparations. If we regard the grasping of professional skills as failure to give prominence to politics and do not strive to do our jobs well and to improve the skills prerequisite to doing our work well, and if something happens, we shall be unable to start the cars, to supply the materials, to fire accurately and to heal the wounded. How can we win victory of the war against aggression? How can we realize the lofty ideal of wiping out imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and emancipate mankind as a whole?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles. Unless this is done, the Party cannot accomplish any of its political tasks." Obeying this great teaching of Chairman Mao, we educate the broad masses of cadres and fighters of our logistics department to continuously strengthen the over-all point of view and to strive to do their jobs well.

Educated, the cadres and the fighters put their footing on their own jobs while showing concern for the interests of the whole. The medical orderlies link each acupuncture needle and each bundle of medicinal herb with the defense of Chairman Mao's line of medical and health work. Fighters of the warehouses link the receiving and dispatching and storing of each article with the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic directive "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." The motor drivers link every turning of the wheel and every treading on the accelerator pedal with the revolutionary cause.

Chu Kuang-hsiang, winner of first-grade award and an oil filler, quenched a fire by pressing his naked chest on it at the crucial moment before the fire would cause an explosion at a filling station, protecting the state's property. He was called a fighter with bones of iron and a red heart.

Ch'en Shu-ch'ing, a pace setter among five-good nurses of the PLA Canton armed forces, served the people wholeheartedly. With an acupuncture needle, she cured a patient who had been paralyzed for 17 years.

Ts'ai Chien-yu, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the PLA Canton armed forces and a deputy director of the public health section of a certain institution, had an adamant will although he was disabled. He did everything for the purpose of making preparations against war. Despite the fact that his small intestine had rotted and only 48 centimeters of it was remaining and his life could hardly be sustained, he found a new method of speedy purification of water.

Countless living facts show that: If we have infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao and arm ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we shall take care of the interests of the whole, become intelligent and see clearly. Whatever we may do and no matter how the conditions may change, we can stand at a high spot, look far into the distance, consider the main aspects, work in a down-to-earth manner, and do everything according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Only When We Have United Spiritual Achievements with Material Achievements Shall We Be Able to Unite Politics with Work

This has been pointed out in the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission: "On a certain material base, thinking commands and changes everything. People who have different ideas score different results in their work." Practice shows that this is really true. In the past, some of our departments were influenced by the bourgeois military line and made mistakes because they considered things and not men. After implementing these two "Resolutions," they put political and ideological work in command of rear services, considered men before considering things, and judged men by their ways of thinking. They made initial success in giving prominence to politics.

In this situation, however, some comrades again fostered foolish ideas, thinking that "they had tightly grasped class struggle during the great cultural revolution and done almost everything in giving prominence to politics, and it was now time to produce the "goods"? This idea was incompatible with Chairman Mao's teaching of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the practice of class struggle and with the demands of the developing current situation.

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: "Political and ideological work must be carried out regularly. Under no circumstances should it be regarded as important in one period of time and as unimportant in another period of time."

Giving prominence to proletarian politics, studying and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, persisting in the four firsts, vigorously promoting the three-eight style, developing democracy in three main fields, and unfolding the four-good movement--these fundamentals are the revolutionary heirlooms. The situation may change and the tasks also may change, but these fundamentals may not change. In the past we relied on these fundamentals to arouse the masses, defeat the enemy and seize political power. Today, we still have to rely on them to consolidate our political power. If we think that we have done "almost everything" in giving prominence to politics, we are like pulling a cart without looking at the road. If we neglect these fundamentals, we are neglecting everything and will lose everything.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Matter may change into consciousness, and consciousness may change into matter." He also says: "It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas will turn into a material force which changes society and the world." Chairman Mao's great teachings scientifically elucidate the dialectical relationship between matter and consciousness and expounds the basic viewpoint of dialectical materialism. The key to the change of consciousness into matter lies in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the masses to guide their revolutionary practice. After studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and mastering Chairman Mao's lines, directives and policies, the masses will generate a force which shakes the earth.

How should spiritual achievements be united with material achievements? This is our experience:

1. Explaining clearly the aim and the meaning, and making clear the direction in which we should work. Rear service is complex and diversified, and rear service personnel work in a relatively decentralized manner. In doing every item of work, the masses must be armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and aroused by heightening the work to the plane of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution; the masses must be imposed with the high demands of "whole" and "complete" service for the people, "great sense of responsibility in work and great warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people," and constant effort to perfect skills. They must see the aim and the meaning clearly, make clear the directives and policies and the guiding thought, and heighten their consciousness of giving prominence to politics.

2. Tightly grasping education in the struggle between the two lines and heightening the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Before doing our work, we first conduct revolutionary mass criticism and draw the boundary line clearly between the two lines. In the course of work, we grasp the living ideas about the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, fight selfishness and criticize revisionism. We conscientiously sum up the experience in the struggle between the two lines in various trades, combine mass criticism with mass study, combine education in the struggle between the two lines with class struggle and education in traditions, heighten our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and enhance our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's line of army building and the two "Resolutions."

3. Fully arousing the masses to do political work. The masses are led actively to understand the importance of the policies "let everyone do political work" and "political work is the common responsibility of all cadres." They are relied on in doing the work at all levels. The cadres also work with united efforts. In this way, political work really plays a role in all other work although rear service is done in countless spots, has a long front and its personnel is widely distributed.

4. Grasping advanced models well and exploiting the active factors. We go deep into reality to make investigations and to promptly discover and sum up the typical experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in putting politics in command of professional skills and using politics to improve the professional skills. We hold meetings to talk about the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in various lines and trades of rear service, vigorously propagandize the good personalities who show concern for the interests of the whole and have done their jobs well. We conscientiously propagate the experience of the models and organize the revolutionary emulation drive of comparing with, learning from and catching up with the advanced and helping those lagging behind. This continuously pushes forward the incessant improvements in various items of work of the logistics department.

Only When We Have United the Remolding of the Subjective World with the Remolding of the Objective World Shall We Be Able to Unite Politics with Work

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people for remolding the world comprises the realization

of the following tasks: remolding of the objective world, remolding of their subjective world, that is, remolding of their power of understanding, and remolding of the relationship between the subjective world and the objective world." To unite politics with work and to perseveringly give prominence to proletarian politics, we must take the accomplishment of every task as the practice of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the practice of remolding our subjective world, strive to unite theory with practice and remolding of the subjective world with the remolding of the objective world.

But, some of our comrades often neglect the remolding of their subjective world while remolding the objective world. They lay one-sided emphasis on their work and pay no attention to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They lack overall understanding of work and study, thinking that work means giving prominence to politics, and consequently replace arduous study with strenuous work. This thinking is obviously incorrect.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Ideology and politics are the commander, the soul in everything. Economic and technical work are bound to go wrong if we in the least slacken our ideological and political work."

If we bury ourselves in work and slacken the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we shall invariably become pragmatists who have lost bearings and consequently we shall be alienated farther from proletarian politics as we go further with our work. Only by obeying Vice Chairman Lin's teaching "We should take ourselves as part of the revolutionary force and, meanwhile, continuously regard ourselves as an object of the revolution," acting as the motive force and at the same time as the object, uniting the remolding of the objective world with the remolding of the subjective world, perseveringly putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in the command while doing anything, putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in promoting everything and remolding everything, shall we be able to see the orientation ever more clearly, to take the correct road and to work ever more vigorously.

How should we unite the remolding of the objective world with the remolding of the subjective world? In light of the characteristics that rear service requires technical know-how, its personnel work in separate spots and the tasks are complicated and heavy, we constantly uphold four "perseverances":

--We persevere in arming ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, putting the brilliant "three constantly-read articles" in command of our souls, and continuously solving the question of the fundamental orientation of "whom do we serve?"

--We persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command our fight and consciously fostering the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death while doing our work.

--We persevere in consciously finding answers from Chairman Mao's teachings while bearing in mind the questions met in practical struggle, finding the causes in our world outlook, consciously fighting self and criticizing revisionism, and seriously touching our innermost being.

--We persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to continuously sum up the experience by both the positive and the negative examples, raising our consciousness in remolding our world outlook, making revolution continuously and marching forward forever.

After putting these four "perseverances" into effect, we succeed in uniting the remolding of the objective world and the remolding of the subjective world in a better way and reap a bumper harvest of both our thinking and our work.

Ever since the day it was established, the naval supply service team, taking the precious red book and tools, has visited the many isles on the forefront of the South China Sea. While serving the fighters on these isles, its members consciously receive re-education from them, conscientiously remold their world outlook, act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and render service to the fighters' satisfaction. They are deeply welcomed by the fighters on the isles. They gloriously win a collective meritorious award, second grade, and become an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the PLA Canton armed forces.

The 2nd company of a certain transport regiment often has its members distributed in more than 30 spots, shouldering the complicated and heavy tasks of transportation. They take Mao Tse-tung's thought as indispensable spiritual food. Although they are widely distributed in different spots, the time available for doing their work is short and their tasks are heavy, they consciously make efforts to read Chairman Mao's works every day and to remold their world outlook while bearing in mind the problems they have met. They become a red banner bearer in safe driving on the front of rear service.

Vice Chairman Lin has instructed us: "Giving prominence to politics is not an optional policy. It cannot be carried out in one way or another." We must fully understand the great strategic significance of the policy of giving prominence to politics and continuously raise our consciousness of giving prominence to politics. We must make revolution, study Chairman Mao's works and give prominence to politics through our lives! We must give prominence to proletarian politics time and again, hold higher and higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, advance forever along the direction pointed out by the two "Resolutions" and march forward from victory to a still greater victory!

* * *

CULTURE FOR PEASANTS

A Deep-Going Political Revolution

- An investigation report on the grasping of socialist culture by the poor and lower-middle peasants in Kanshan production brigade, Li hsien, Kansu Province

Investigation conducted jointly by
Information Group of T'ienshui Area Revolutionary Committee
and
Culture and Education Bureau, Li Hsien Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 26, 1970)

Kanshan production brigade is located in a remote mountain area in the southwestern part of Li hsien and is an advanced body in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in T'ienshui area. Beginning from 1952 the poor and lower-middle peasants here followed Chairman Mao's teaching and started to struggle against illiteracy. After 18 years' arduous struggle education has been popularized. At present this production brigade has its own primary and middle schools. All school-age children are attending school and most of the youths are also attending middle school. Seventy-four of the 95 commune members under the age of 45 have become literate. Among them 70 can read newspapers and 65 can take notes and write simple letters.

The grasping of socialist culture by the poor and lower-middle peasants created extremely favorable conditions for the realization of the aim of "Everybody reads Chairman Mao's books" and the implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Instructions." The penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought effectively promoted man's ideological revolutionization. In the meantime they also closely combined the study of politics and the study of culture to open a new world for the education of the working class.

Grasping the Mastering of Culture As An Important Political Task

Vice Chairman Lin said: "The pen and the gun--we depend on these two to seize political power as well as to consolidate our political power." The Party branch of Kanshan production brigade realized from practice that the mastering of socialist culture by the poor and lower-middle peasants was a deep-going political revolution. During the past decade or so they have been grasping this work as an important political task. They grasped it till the end without slackening.

1. Firmly grasping class education with living ideas in mind and enhancing consciousness and willingness of the masses. At the beginning of the operation of "winter schools" some of the people said "no crops can be harvested from books and there is no use studying" and "it is hopeless for an 80-year-old to learn to play the flute--he is too weak and forgetful." With these living ideas in mind, they invited old poor peasants who suffered much in the old society and hated it deeply to use their own miserable sufferings during the old society to condemn the landlords, the gentry and bullies who committed the crime of using culture to oppress and exploit the peasants, so as to stir up everybody's profound hatred for the class enemy and recognize the significance of studying culture and grasping civil power.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "In the old society we suffered much because we did not have culture. Now that we have emancipated ourselves under Chairman Mao's leadership, we will overcome the cultural obstacle." Thus some people who were originally unwilling to attend "winter schools" actively applied for admission so as to become literate. But later, some of the people who did not have a clear understanding of the aim of study planned to learn only enough to write their own names and record work points; therefore they were not very enthusiastic in their studies. So the Party branch at the production brigade organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching "An army without culture is a stupid army and a stupid army cannot defeat the enemy," conducted education on political power, clarified the relationship between civil power and political power, and further mobilised the enthusiasm for study.

In order to stir up a further upsurge in the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought they brought forth five demands on the masses: Learn to read, recite, apply, discuss and write. The clarification of the aim of demands for studies by the poor and lower-middle peasants brought about a new situation in the study of Chairman Mao's works as well as the study of socialist culture.

2. Emphasis on the part of the leadership, cadres' taking the lead and meticulous work. The Party branch at Kanshan production brigade attached great importance to the work of the grasping of socialist culture by the poor and lower-middle peasants. In 1962, after setting up a three-in-one leadership squad consisting of the Party branch secretary and representatives from the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers, the Party branch carried out the "four fixed" method of fixing tasks, fixing measures, examination during fixed time and discussion and research during fixed time, so as to strengthen the leadership further.

During the proletarian cultural revolution the newborn CCP branch and revolutionary committee of the production brigade understood the great significance of the poor and lower-middle peasants' grasping of socialist culture even more deeply. The leadership then became more powerful and work was done more meticulously. They constantly summed up experience,

looked for gaps, formulated measures and examined results of implementation. Comrades of Kanshan production brigade realized profoundly from practice that the leadership must take the lead to set examples before the masses can be mobilized in a better way.

Comrade Hao Huai-chen, secretary of the Party branch at the production brigade, was an instructor of the evening school and at the same time a student of the junior middle section of the evening school. Comrade Chang Hsi-ts'ang, deputy secretary of the Party branch at the production brigade, who had never attended school took the lead to study, apply and write. Now he has already reached junior middle school level and can read Chairman Mao's quotations and newspapers and take notes. Pushed forward by the principal cadres in the production brigade, other cadres also took part in the study. Thirteen of the 14 cadres who were originally illiterate can now read documents and write simple letters, the remaining one can also read Chairman Mao's quotations.

3. Establishment of models, extolment of the advanced and conscientious summing up of experience. Female poor old peasant Chang Ts'ui-mi was over sixty, but her red will was very strong. Every night she had her granddaughter help her study Chairman Mao's quotations and also made up her mind to learn to write the brilliant words "Long live Chairman Mao" and "Wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life." One day late at night she learned to write all the words in the phrase "Wishing Chairman Mao a long, long life" but failed to write one of the more difficult characters well. So she went out in the rain to wake up her nephew next door and asked him to write that character for her. Then she went home and copied the character stroke by stroke. She did not go to bed until she had mastered the character. The production brigade grasped, summed up the experience of and promptly popularized such advanced models of diligent study for the sake of revolution. This effectively pushed forward the development of the study movement.

Five Forms Which Use Political Study To Push Forward Cultural Study

The principal method adopted by the poor and lower-middle peasants in Kanshan production brigade for the study of socialist culture was to integrate the study of culture into the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Practice demonstrated that this method was most suitable for mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses in studying culture because it had a clear political aim. They adopted the following five principal forms:

1. Concentrated study at political evening schools. This is essentially concentrated study of Chairman Mao's writings together with culture periodically in the evening in association with the situation, tasks and actual ways of thinking of the time. Every time Chairman Mao issued a latest instruction or when the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as deputy published an order they

immediately organized the students to study them, recite the phrases, copy the new words and studied as they learned to understand the meaning. The production brigade has three such political evening schools set up according to the characteristics of dispersion of houses. The schools are divided into junior middle, senior primary and literacy classes according to the cultural level of the people.

2. Regular study at family study classes. Kanshan production brigade began organizing family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in 1968 and this system has become popularized and regularized. They organized the masses to study in the evenings when there were no collective activities. At the study class everybody chose one of Chairman Mao's quotations to study with a view to his own living ideas. As they used the quotations to deal with their living ideas they also tried to recognize characters word by word and sentence by sentence and learn to write the characters stroke by stroke. After learning to write the new words they also studied the meaning. By studying in the family study class and through other forms of study poor peasant commune member Chang Chin-yang can now recite and write down from memory 216 of Chairman Mao's quotations and 13 instructions from Vice Chairman Lin as well as recite from memory the "three constantly read articles" and the new Party Constitution. Thus he has reached junior middle school cultural level.

3. Joint study with neighboring study classes. In the case of bachelors and families with few people where it was impractical to study alone, they were organized for study with other people. After joining a neighboring study class, poor peasant commune member Chang Li-ch'in learned to recognize and write characters from Chairman Mao's quotations. Now he can write about 300 characters and can recognize and apply more than 100 quotations from Chairman Mao.

4. Forming of pairs to effect mutual help in study. A total of more than 180 "one helping one and one pair red" pairs were formed in the production brigade during the development of the movement of socialist revolutionary emulation. They helped one another politically as well as in cultural studies. After forming a pair with literate female youth Chang So-lai in 1967, illiterate female youth Chang Lai-mao learned to recite and write down from memory the "three constantly read articles" and half of the quotations in "Chairman Mao's Quotations" and recognize over 2,000 characters.

Mao Chuan-mao, a female Communist Party member and an active element in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the hsien, was a "little teacher" greatly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. All four commune members who had formed pairs with her became literate and also ideologically red.

5. Study at places of work whenever time permits. In the development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought Kanshan production brigade paid special attention to the integration of the movement with actual work. All places of work became

classrooms for the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. As they studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way they also integrated the study with the study of culture. This method brought about immediate results in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as in cultural studies.

Advantages in the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Grasping Socialist Culture

1. Favorable to the realization of the aim of "everybody reads Chairman Mao's books" and the pushing forward of the extensive and penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The poor and lower-middle peasants' grasping of socialist culture and their ability to study Chairman Mao's works by themselves energetically push forward the development of the mass movement of the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. At present an absolute majority of people already can read and recite from memory the brilliant "three constantly read articles" as well as consciously use the "three constantly read articles" to form their souls and scale the summit of "public interest." The slogan "Emulate not in what we eat, not in what we wear but in who leads in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought" has become the guideline of action among the poor and lower-middle peasant commune members.

2. Favorable to the movement in which everybody repudiates the bourgeoisie and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The grasping of socialist culture enables the poor and lower-middle peasants not only to "condemn verbally" but also to "condemn with the pen" various bourgeois ideas and capitalist tendencies. This makes them more powerful in struggles. During the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants, using their pens as guns, penetratingly developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, energetically repudiated the sabotage activities of the class enemy and energetically repudiated bourgeois ideas and capitalist tendencies. Half of the 800-odd articles of repudiation were written by commune members who just ridded themselves of illiteracy.

3. Favorable to the poor and lower-middle peasants' grasping of the literary weapon to create public opinion in a big way for the revolution. Having grasped socialist culture, the poor and lower-middle peasants seized back the important position of the literary arena. Making use of the culture which they had grasped they composed more than 12,000 songs which extol great leader Chairman Mao, extol the great Chinese Communist Party, and extol the socialist revolution as well as small plays to create public opinion in a big way for the revolution. The great proletarian cultural revolution destroyed the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line of literature and further stirred up the revolutionary zeal of the poor and lower-middle peasants in using revolutionary literature to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought. In addition to organizing Mao Tse-tung's

thought propaganda teams of the old, young and Little Red Soldiers, they also organized 98 family Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams among the 104 households in the production brigade and turned stories of family revolutionization and ideological revolutionization into items for theatrical performance. More than 200 such small-scale programs have been composed and performed since the cultural revolution.

4. Favorable to the movement of poor and lower-middle peasants' control of the schools, grasping of the power of education and their directly mounting the teacher's platform to foster successors to the revolutionary cause. After the poor and lower-middle peasants grasped culture they are in a position to control and lead the schools better. Since 1964, twenty-two cadres from production brigades and production teams as well as poor and lower-middle peasants and advanced elements have given 131 lectures in middle schools and primary schools operated by production brigades. Among these lectures 45 were for the study of Chairman Mao's works and the introduction of experience in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, 25 for class education, 15 for military physical training, 38 for agriculture and 8 for agricultural mechanics. This greatly pushed forward the better implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education.

5. Promotion of the development of agricultural production. The poor and lower-middle peasants' grasping of culture, living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, establishment of the idea of farming for the sake of revolution, acquisition of scientific knowledge and practice of scientific farming pushes the development of agricultural production. During the past few years during the development of the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" the poor and lower-middle peasants in Kanshan constructed 390 mow of level terraced fields (98 mow were constructed this year), planted 350,000 trees (more than 4 million were planted this year), grew 430-odd mow of soil preserving plants, dug 120-odd flood prevention ditches, over 90,000 level ditches, over 9,000 fish scale ditches, introduced more than 10 superior strains of wheat and corn and realized the employment of superior breeds.

In the meantime they also trained a group of technicians for agricultural and scientific experimentation well versed in the mixing of insecticides, employment of fertilizer, cultivation of superior breeds and soil analysis. At present they already can read the instruction books of the mills, threshers and grinders purchased by the production brigade and be able to operate them immediately. This greatly helped to push forward the development of agricultural production.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Over 100 Peking Factories Fulfill 1970 State Plans

(NCNA- English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

the great leader chairman mao's call "unite to win still greater victories" is being carried out by peking's workers who study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and make technical innovations. as a result, more than 100 factories fulfilled their 1970 state plans by september 20.

peking continues to make bigger advances in industrial production and output is constantly rising. it chalked up a monthly all-time high for industrial output in august. total output value for the month was 39.6 per cent higher than in august of 1969. among the big increases were iron ore, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, coal, machine tools, motor vehicles, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, synthetic fibre, insecticide, radio elements and semi-conductor devices. production has been still better since the beginning of september, with reports of pre-schedule fulfilment of the year's plans coming in from many industrial enterprises.

workers of the peking general knitwear mill, putting mao tsetung thought in command of everything and making ideological revolutionization a motive force for mechanization, achieved all-round fulfilment of the 1970 state plan 132 days ahead of time. total output value from january to august was 54 per cent more than the total for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the mill delivered more profit to the state during this period than the combined total for the three years before the cultural revolution.

workers of the peking woollen mill, conscientiously studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking in a living way, have given prominence to the human factor and brought their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness into full play. in addition to fulfilling this year's production plan more than four months ahead of schedule, they have trial-manufactured a number of new products urgently needed by the state that are up to advanced standards.

the peking factories have developed revolutionary mass criticism in a sustained and deep-going way and firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, thus promoting production. the peking no. 1 machine tools plant has firmly grasped the class struggle in the economic sphere since the beginning of this year. it profoundly analysed problems in the light of the struggle between the two lines, and worked hard to eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this has raised the workers' consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. production tasks have been overfulfilled every month since the beginning of this year. the 1970 plan had been fulfilled by september 13. output of machine tools was 23 per cent more than in 1969 which was the previous peak, while production costs dropped by 19 per cent and the quality of products was greatly improved. new products up to advanced levels including a programme controlled four-coordinates milling machine using an electronic computer.

the chienhua steel foundry plant and the peking electric bulb factory and other units that once made slow progress have firmly grasped class struggle and made rapid advances. output and quality are much improved. the chienhua steel foundry plant fulfilled its 1970 production plan 115 days ahead of schedule. the peking electric bulb factory reached the 1970 planned output value 170 days ahead of schedule, and output was almost double that of the previous peak.

many factories have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in fulfilling the state plans ahead of schedule. they have made the equipment they need by themselves. a semi-conductor equipment factory was a small neighbourhood-run factory repairing wooden beam scales and other weighing apparatus. workers of the factory trial-manufactured and are now making high precision diffusion furnace with automatic temperature control for the electronic industry by relying on their own efforts and using methods they devised. the peking instrument and metre casting plant, by mobilizing the workers to go all out for technical innovations, has made a large amount of equipment so that production can advance with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

FORESTRY

Big Achievements in China's Forestry Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

rapid progress is reported by china's forestry areas because the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres are working hard and depending on themselves in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

over 67 per cent of the year's timber production plans were completed by the 13 major timber producing provinces and autonomous regions in the first eight months of this year. the increase over the same period of last year came to a shade under one-third. news of advance completion of the whole 1970 plan comes from the forestry administrations in heilungkiang, szechwan and kiangsi provinces.

many lumber yards have equalled or topped previous records in output value, quantity and low costs. the forestry administrations have mobilized all positive factors, found ways to increase production and save and make diversified use of timber so as to create more wealth for the country. reforesting the felled areas has been done well by many forestry administrations.

the enthusiasm of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres was sparked by the ninth party congress and they are improving their living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they use mao tsetung thought to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in forestry work. this included "relying on specialists" and taking forestry as their sole undertaking. this has raised their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness.

lumbermen in the north brave bitter cold every winter and spring and work day and night in the busy lumbering season. the mechanics of heilungkiang province's taoshan forestry administration slept beside the forest railway trains. they repaired machinery and vehicles on the spot. this helped prevent bottlenecks in production and efficiency in timber production was at least doubled. a new record was set by the lumbermen who fulfilled the 1970 felling plan four months ahead of time.

liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of stressing felling while ignoring reforestation has been smashed. the forestry workers now coordinate planting new stands of trees with reaching state felling targets. more specialized forestry personnel are being trained to raise the quality of reforestation and nursing tree saplings. trees have been planted on barren hills and land in some places so as to increase forest reserves against future needs for national construction. one million people were mobilized to plant trees on the hills last spring in heilungkiang province, china's biggest timber producing area. they reforested 113,000 hectares of land, overfulfilling the 1970 target. the survival rate of saplings is much higher than in the previous years and many more good-quality trees were planted. lumber yards are striving to make the most effective use of waste after the trees are felled and sawed into boards so as to make products for industry, agriculture and consumer use. heilungkiang province built 620 plants in the first half of this year, including small paper pulp and fibre-board plants. the chiamuszu multi-purpose timber processing mill set up a dozen small workshops and 92 per cent of the timber is being used in a variety of ways.

farm and side-line production in the forestry areas made progress this year under the guidance of chairman mao's "may 7" directive. various forestry areas have organized members of workers' families to undertake such production so that these areas can supply their own food grain and non-staple food.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During National Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Sept. 30, 1970)

a spokesman for the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front made the following announcement today:

october first is the twentyfirst anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. to enable our compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate the national day festival together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front have been ordered to suspend shelling on october first and third as an expression of solicitude.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Exposes Lon Nol Clique's Fraud of Imposing "Republican Constitution"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a statement here yesterday, exposing and condemning the fraud of the lon nol clique to impose on the country a "republican constitution". the statement pointed out that the so-called "republic" of lon nol is entirely anti-popular. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia

the "republic" of lon nol hasn't got any juridical basis, nor any popular basis: it is absolutely illegal, anti-people and anti-national.

in my open letter to the heads of state and heads of government of non-aligned countries, i have had the honour to demonstrate, on the basis of juridical proofs, that my deposition by the lon nol government and his accomplices, the members of parliament, was absolutely illegal.

today, not content with endowing cambodia -- or rather phnom penh -- with an illegal "head of state", who is, in reality, a puppet in their hands, the authors of the coup d'etat of march 18 who had "justified" the legitimacy of their power by turning on the royal constitution (of 1947) decided to tear it up purely and simply, and arbitrarily impose on the country a new, so-called "republican" constitution.

in order to give an image of "legality" to his "republican constitution", lon nol, the dictator of phnom penh, charges the parliament, his accomplice of "march 18", with the task of elaborating this new constitution and adopting it by vote allegedly in the name of the khmer people.

i have the duty to denounce solemnly the absolute illegality of this anti-democratic procedure which indicates the intolerable contempt with which the military regime of lon nol treats the law and institution of cambodia and the cambodian people themselves, who alone have the right to take the initiative and decide on an eventual change of the regime of the khmer state.

the lonnolites allege that the members of parliament, having been elected by the people, could perfectly and legally represent the people in this affair of changing the regime of the khmer state.

this allegation is absolutely unjustifiable on the plane of cambodia's constitution and law. here are the reasons:

firstly, the present members of parliament had been elected under the banner of "sangkum reastr niyum" (the people's socialist community), a political community with a political

programme founded by me. in the community, every candidate should affirm spontaneously before the electorate his "absolute, unconditional and indestructible fidelity" (sic) to samdech sanachivin (that is to say, myself), to the throne represented by her majesty the queen sisowath kossamak, and to the 1947 constitution.

secondly, these members of parliament, before exercising their legislative functions, had taken in front of me, head of state, the following solemn oath as required by article 53 of the 1947 constitution: "i vow to be loyal to the royal throne and to the constitution (of 1947), and to make all my efforts to work for the benefit of the country".

thirdly, considering, on the one hand, the political section on the basis of which they were elected by the people and, on the other, the oath which they have taken in front of the people before their election and in front of me after their election, the current members of parliament have in fact lost their qualifications for national legislators now that they have betrayed their political colour (sangkumienne) and above all their constitutional oath.

they could not elaborate legally a new constitution, nor modify the old constitution in order to make it a republican constitution, because on the one hand they have become "outlaws" if they betray their constitutional oath and the 1947 constitution in the framework of which they were elected by the people, and, on the other hand, it is said explicitly in the 1947 constitution that "the provisions concerning the monarchic form of the state could not be the object of any proposal of revision" (article 115).

therefore, lon nol decides to make his dictatorial regime legitimate by a parliament which has become unconstitutional, perfidious and consequently illegal, "outlawed" in one word.

how, under these conditions, can the foreign states extend, with whatever appearance of "justification", their recognition to such a "republican" regime which is without any juridical basis?

x x x

the popular basis, that is to say the people's approval, does not exist either.

after the second world war, monarchist italy became republican as the result of a national referendum held in the incontestable conditions of freedom, regularity and secret vote.

in france, the constitution of the 5th republic, under general de gaulle, also came into existence out of a national referendum which was absolutely regular, democratic, free, and without any pressure on the voters.

however, the "republican" constitution of the lonnolites is made and is going to be arbitrarily imposed on the khmer nation in the same putschist manner as my "deposition", the "presidential" election of the "puppet" cheng heng, and the establishment of the present dictatorship of lon nol.

the people as a whole will by no means be called to vote for or against the draft of the new constitution, as it should be done in any state which cares for democracy and respects its people.

the small group of intellectuals, whose "leader" douc rasy is the very type of pro-u.s.-imperialist reactionary, could not really play the role of "people's voice". this inadmissible deception must be denounced.

x x x

people might retort that the current war doesn't permit a direct consultation with the people. it is true that a direct consultation with the people in the present circumstances is inconceivable, unless it is a "consultation for show".

but what is it which prevents the lonnolites from waiting till the end of the war so as to invite the people to a referendum concerning the constitutional republicanization of the country?

i say "constitutional republicanization" because cambodia has become "de facto" a republic for ten years already, that is to say, since 1960, the year when our last king s.m. suramarit died.

without even having to "promulgate" a republican constitution, the present regime of lon nol could, so long as it wishes; practise a real republicanization of the state by following the 1947 constitution which is "royal" only in name.

in effect, our royal constitution permits the country to have no king and have instead a head of state who is in fact a president of the republic.

is cheng heng not a "president of the republic" at present... without responsibilities?

the "constitution-makers" led by douc rasy clamour arrogantly that they can very soon offer a constitution allowing a "parliamentary democracy" as liberal as the french or the english (sic).

i invite the jurists of the world to have a look at the text of the 1947 constitution, which provides the country and the khmer people with the most liberal parliamentary democracy in the world. there is no need to replace it to match the french or english democracy.

its replacement by the lonnolites headed by douc rasy by sparing no pains is but an odious and contemptible demagogy and constitutes above all an abuse of the confidence of and an intolerable contempt for the khmer people.

i repeat once again that the 1947 constitution already offers the nation parliamentary democracy unsurpassed by other parliamentary democracies of the world.

its article 22 reads: "the legislative power is exercised by the national assembly".

article 49 reads: "all cambodian citizens of both sexes of an age of at least 20 years complete have the right to elect".

article 50 reads: "the electors of both sexes of an age of at least 25 years complete have the right to be elected".

article 51 reads: "the deputies of the national assembly are elected for a term of four years by universal and direct suffrage".

article 56 reads: "during the period of his mandate, no deputy should be prosecuted or arrested on criminal grounds, except with the authorisation of the national assembly, excluding the case of flagrant offence. the detention or prosecution of a deputy should be suspended if the assembly requires it with a majority of four fifths of its members".

article 65 reads: "only the national assembly votes the laws. it could not delegate this right".

article 67 reads: "the national assembly votes the national budget. it also votes the national loans".

article 97 reads: "at the beginning of every legislature or after the resignation of a cabinet, the head of state, after consulting the president of the national assembly, the president of the royal council and the leaders of parties represented in the national assembly or the royal council, designates the president of the council who chooses the other ministers.

"the ministers will be appointed and carry out functions only after having obtained, through public ballot and with absolute majority, a vote of confidence of the national assembly".

article 98 reads: "the ministers are collectively responsible to the national assembly in the general policy of the cabinet and everyone of them is individually responsible to the president of the council in his personal acts".

article 101 reads: "the vote on the question of confidence ... should take place by open ballot.

"only with the absolute majority of the members of the assembly could the cabinet be denied the confidence.

"this denial results in the collective resignation of the cabinet".

thus, one cannot "invent" a more "complete" or more "classical" parliamentary democracy. the best jurists in the world will agree to it.

the invention of lon nol with the service of the "jurist" douc rasy could deceive neither the khmer people, nor the genuinely democratic intellectuals, nor the foreign states and governments really cherishing freedom, justice and democracy not only for themselves but also for the other people.

what is a new constitution for?

to end the monarchy? since 1960, the monarchy has existed only in the form of a vacant throne. her majesty the queen, guardian (aged and sick) of the throne was mercilessly driven out of her royal palace by lon nol several months ago.

"prince" sihanouk himself has been condemned to death and deprived of his khmer nationality and all his property has been confiscated by the "military tribunal" of lon nol.

what is left then of the monarchy in cambodia, and in phnom penh in particular?

nothing, since the royal palace itself has become a "national museum".

to tell the truth, there only remains prince sisowath sirik-matak, co-dictator with lon nol in phnom penh.

this is what is left of the so-called "despotic monarchy".

yes, there still remains the despot sirik-matak. but i do not think that the "republicanization" of lon nol and douc rasy is aimed at this prince who insists today that he should only be called "general".

x x x

what parliamentarism and what democracy could the constitution of douc rasy offer to the khmer people, which would be better and more beneficial to the people than the 1947 constitution?

in reality, it is nothing but a monstrous swindle against the khmer people and against the states and governments whose official recognition lon nol is prepared to request for his "republic".

a monstrous swindle indeed, and the whole world will see it clearly, because the lonnolites offer, on the one hand, on show as a "museum piece", a "republican", "pro-popular", "revolutionary" constitution even with the slogans "liberty-equality-fraternity", "no more enslavement", "no more exploitation of man by man", etc..., and on the other hand, lon nol, just like chiang kai-shek, pak jung hi, thieu and ky, will continue, together with sirik matak and son ngoc thanh (ex-gauleiter of japanese imperialism during the second world war), to batten on the country (or rather what is left of it) and to overburden the nation (that is, the zone not yet liberated by the n.u.f.k.) under the weight of the so-called extraordinary "laws" and the martial law (already put into effect) which have run and will run counter completely to the "democratic, pro-popular and revolutionary constitution" of douc rasy, a constitution with freedom already dead before its "promulgation".

now and henceforth, the extraordinary laws and the martial law produced by the present "parliament", the so-called promoter of the khmer "republic", have completely and literally murdered (i cannot find another word) all the recognized freedoms and rights of the men and women khmer citizens by the royal constitution of 1947. for example article 3 of that constitution says that "freedom is the option of doing all that is not detrimental to the rights of others"; article 6 says that "the cambodians cannot be expelled from cambodian territory"; article 7 says that "property is under the protection of law"; article 8 says that "freedom of conscience is absolute"; article 9 says that "every cambodian enjoys the freedom of speech, writing, printing and publication. he can, either by means of the press or any other means, express, spread and defend any opinion... no manifestation of opinion should be imposed"; article 10 says that "all the cambodians have the right to free association unless their association is or intends to be detrimental to the freedom guaranteed by the present constitution. their freedom of assembly is also recognized"; article 11 says that "residence is inviolable"; article 12 says that "secret of correspondence is inviolable", etc... all these freedoms and rights, which the n.u.f.k. guarantees formally and respects scrupulously in the liberated zones of cambodia, are officially denied to the khmer people by the "government" and, worse still, the "parliament" of lon nol.

this "parliament", which claims to give soon to the country and the people a "republican" constitution more "democratic" than the 1947 constitution, has shamlessly ratified the inhuman, fascist and nazi laws fabricated by the military junta of lon nol, in particular the law of march 28, 1970, "proclaiming the nation in danger" which takes away from the people all the freedoms granted and guaranteed by the 1947 constitution, and the martial law of may 30, 1970, allowing lon nol to imprison, to send to hard labour and even to shoot all the men and women citizens who dare to speak or write a word, or make a gesture, or only listen to a word which is "against the lon nol regime".

these two "laws" mentioned above will certainly remain in force till the death of the lon nol regime.

therefore, there is no doubt that the "formidably" democratic constitution and the parliamentary democracy triumphantly and arrogantly announced by douc rasy, a jurist faithful to lon nol-sirik matak-ngoc thanh, are only intended to be "shown" in the "show-window" of demagogy and propaganda of a regime without popular foundation which has irreversibly ceded everything to the u.s. imperialists and their accomplices, the governments of saigon and bangkok: national dignity, honour, independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity.

x x x

in conclusion, allow me to draw the attention of the states and governments friendly with the u.s.a. to the very grave, inevitable consequences of their official or "de jure" recognition of the forthcoming "republic" of lon nol in phnom penh.

i draw the attention of the states and governments to the fact that the "republic" of lon nol is nothing but an oligarchy of reactionary and fascist feudalists, corrupt nazi generals, businessmen, traffickers, big capitalist-landlords, and corrupt high-ranking officials. in this "republic" there is nothing "public" and still less popular. it is absolutely anti-popular.

to officially recognize such a "republic" is to insult the khmer people, just as the chinese people have been insulted by the "de jure" recognition or admission to the u.n.o. of the traitorous chiang kai-shek regime (in taipei); just as the vietnamese people have been insulted by the "de jure" recognition of the anti-viet nam regime of the saigon generals thieu and ky.

i draw the attention of the european, african and asian monarchies to the "regicide" nature, which is absolutely unjustifiable, groundless and insulting to all the monarchies of the world, of the illegal and insane repudiation of the royal constitution of 1947, preceded by the extremely humiliating expulsion of her majesty queen sisowath kossamak from the royal palace. it is extremely regrettable that some respectable monarchies like those of britain, japan, thailand and laos thought that they should reward the lon nol regime, author of this "regicide" and responsible for this wanton humiliation of a queen mother, aged and sick, dignified in every way, exercising no power whatsoever and venerated by the entire people, by hastily exchanging ambassadors with such a regime and consequently recognizing it "de jure".

finally, i draw the attention of the socialist states and governments, which refuse to recognize the government of the khmer people struggling against u.s. imperialism and the anti-communist regimes of saigon and phnom penh, to the profession of its anti-socialist, anti-communist and pro-imperialist belief by the sham republican regime of lon nol.

the khmer people, who are at the same time royalist, buddhist, democratic, progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist, express to all the states and governments friendly with the u.s.a. but sincerely loving justice, freedom and democracy the hope that they will avoid casting a gloom over and jeopardizing irremediably the future of the relations of their respective people with the khmer people, and avoid recognizing "de jure" or "de facto" the "republic" of lon nol or maintaining diplomatic relations with it.

september 27, 1970

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Embassy in Cuba Celebrates 10th Anniversary of Establishment of Sino-Cuban Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 28, 1970)

a reception in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cuba was given here yesterday by li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were carlos chain, cuban vice-foreign minister, baldomero alvarez, chairman of the cuba-china friendship association, and other cuban government officials roberto melendez, arturo barber, telesforo diaz, acevedo giraldo and others.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. in their speeches, both chinese charge d'affaires ad interim li shan-yi and cuban vice-foreign minister carlos chain expressed the wish that the friendship between the chinese and cuban peoples in their anti-u.s. struggles would be further strengthened and developed.

a chinese colour documentary film, "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism", was shown on the occasion.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Military Attache in China Gives Cocktail Party Marking Armed Forces Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

lieutenant colonel erasimus miklos, military and air attache of the hungarian embassy in china, gave a cocktail party here today marking the armed forces day of the hungarian people's republic.

chen chi-teh, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned chu kai-yin and li lien-ching attended.

also present on the occasion were godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

kenzoo nakajima, leader of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and bon shiraishi, deputy leader, norio shirato, secretary-general, and masao shimizu, keikyuu wada, yasunobu kuriki and ichiroo ogimura, members, of the delegation arrived in peking today. at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, they came to china to attend the celebrations of the twentyfirst anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

welcoming them at the airport were members of the chinese organizations concerned, including ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, li mao-chai, wang hsiao-yi and hsu yin-sheng.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador and Members of Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 28, 1970)

li yun-chuan, ambassador of the people's republic of china to korea, had a friendly gathering with the members of the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm in sunan county, south pyongan province, yesterday afternoon and celebrated together with them the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

when ambassador li yun-chuan and the staff of the chinese embassy arrived, they were given a rousing welcome by li jae dok, vice-chairman of the south pyongan provincial people's committee; chon myong su, director of the third department of the foreign ministry; lyu son ha, chairman of the sunan county people's committee; kim rak do, chairman of the managerial committee of sunan county; ham chi so, chairman of the managerial committee of the cooperative farm, and members of the farm.

a grand mass meeting was held at the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm on that day. at the centre of the platform of the meeting site were a portrait of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, which were flanked by the korean and chinese national flags. around the meeting site were streamers some of which read: "warmly celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china exclamation", "long live the blood-cemented great militant friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation", "resolutely support the chinese people's struggle to liberate taiwan exclamation".

chairman ham chi so spoke first at the meeting. on behalf of all the farm members, he warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, and congratulated the chinese people on the tremendous achievements they have scored in all fields under the leadership of the chinese communist party with chairman mao tsetung as its leader and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader. he wished the chinese people still greater victories. he shouted in conclusion: "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people exclamation"

speaking next, ambassador li yun-chuan gave an account of the enormous achievements scored by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 21 years. he said: "the people of our country, holding high the banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, are resolutely carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, continuing to fulfil the various fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the party and greeting the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new victories." he congratulated the steady consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the chinese and korean peoples and congratulated the industrious and courageous korean people on the enormous achievements they have scored in socialist economic construction and in building up national defence under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung, by developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in conclusion, ambassador li yun-chuan shouted: "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation" and "long live comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people exclamation"

at the end of the meeting, the korean full-length colour documentary, "the friendship envoy of the fraternal chinese people", was shown.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Opens in Oslo

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened in oslo, norway, on september 25, according to a report from the norwegian capital.

the photo exhibition is sponsored by the norway-china friendship association in celebrating the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. it displays over 100 photos showing the tremendous achievements in china's socialist construction for the last 21 years.

the exhibition has been warmly welcomed by the visitors. many visitors were deeply impressed by the high inspiration of the chinese people who rely on their own efforts and work arduously in building socialism under the wise leadership of the communist party of china and the great leader chairman mao. a visitor said that the brilliant example of tachai brigade is a lively evidence to show that once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, they will turn into a material force in changing the world. a norwegian friend said that this photo exhibition is a very good medium to promote the understanding of the norwegian people about socialist china. he suggested that the exhibition be held in other places of norway.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Led by Lieutenant General Mohammad Atiqur Rahman Arrives in Nanking from Hangchow

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 29, 1970)

the pakistan government friendship delegation led by lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, governor of punjab, arrived in nanking this morning by special plane from hangchow. the delegation is accompanied by yang kung-su, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife, and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache of the embassy, arrived aboard the same plane.

present at the airport to give a warm welcome to the delegation were leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in nanking and other departments including yang kuang-li, fang chen, chung fa-sheng, liu huan and li yen-fu; and more than one thousand revolutionary people.

yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a luncheon today in honour of the pakistan government friendship delegation. the luncheon was full of expressions of the friendship between the people of china and pakistan. yang kuang-li and lieutenant general rahman proposed toasts to the continued consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people and the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two governments.

while in nanking, the pakistan government friendship delegation visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and saw a revolutionary art performance presented by local "little red soldiers". wherever it went, the delegation was warmly received by the revolutionary masses.

Pakistan Government Friendship Delegation Led by Lieutenant General Atiqur Rahman Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

lieutenant general mohammad atiqur rahman, governor of punjab of pakistan, and the pakistan government friendship delegation he is leading arrived here from nanking by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. they were given a warm welcome by several thousand revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

the members of the delegation are: begum atiqur rahman, syed sajjad hussain, m. shafqat hussain siddiqui, moinul hussain and wing commander m. afzal khan.

the delegation was met at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including hsiao ching-kuang, han nien-lung, hsieh nuai-teh, liu hsi-wen, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, wang yuen-hsi, lin chia-mei, wang chen, tang yeh-wen, ma jen-hui and chih chun.

peking airport was alive with expressions of warm friendship between the people of china and pakistan today. it flew the national flags of both countries. the welcomers carried bouquets, colour ribbons and streamers reading "a warm welcome to the pakistan government friendship delegation exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation"

the beating of drums and gongs and shouting of slogans burst forth from the welcoming crowds when lieutenant general atiqur rahman and the other members of the delegation, accompained by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, walked round to meet them. people repeatedly shouted slogans expressing firm support for the struggle of the pakistan people to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and intervention, and for the struggle of the people of kashmir for the right to national self-determination.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife as well as embassy members were present.

yang kung-su, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking, and his wife and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military and naval attache of the embassy, who accompanied the delegation during its visit to other parts of china, arrived in peking by the same plane.

vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a dinner this evening in honour of lieutenant general atiqur rahman and the other distinguished guests from pakistan. vice-premier li hsien-nien and lieutenant general atiqur rahman proposed toasts to the friendship between the people of china and pakistan and the constant consolidation and development of friendly co-operation between the governments of both countries.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Liberation Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

the south vietnamese liberation journalists' delegation led by nguyen trung trinh, deputy director of the south viet nam liberation radio, arrived here by air today to attend the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese journalists' circles.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the journalists' circles in the chinese capital and the organizations concerned, including chang chi-chih, chang cheng-teh, lu ying, chen chin-yuan, tai cheng-yuan, chen chu, tsao ke-chiang and chiu huan-hsing.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Wang Hsin-ting Gives Banquet in Honor of Tanzanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here today, warmly welcoming the tanzanian military delegation led by colonel ali manfudh, chief of operation and training of the tanzanian people's defence forces.

attending the banquet were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy as well as tanzanian students in peking.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and armies of china and tanzania prevailed at the banquet. deputy chief of the general staff wang hsin-ting and colonel ali manfudh spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, deputy chief of the general staff wang hsin-ting praised the tanzanian people and army who, under the leadership of president nyerere, had persevered in the just struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and actively supported the african national liberation movement, thus making precious contributions to the promotion of the african people's revolutionary cause of fighting imperialism. he said: "inspired by the 'arusha declaration', the tanzanian people and army, adhering to the policy of independence and self-reliance, have achieved marked successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence, developing national economy and building a national army."

wang hsin-ting pointed out that the present world situation was excellent in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles. "recently u.s. imperialism", he said, "has instigated the reactionary military authorities of jordan to launch frenzied attacks on the palestinian guerrillas, who have fought back valiantly. filled with common hatred against the enemy, the palestinian and other arab peoples are giving support and showing solidarity to each other. a new revolutionary storm against u.s. imperialism is emerging in the middle east. the african peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is developing in depth."

he said: "at the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries held not long ago, many representatives of african countries indignantly condemned the towering crimes of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism in africa and expressed the strong determination of the african peoples to drive imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism out of the african continent completely."

wang hsin-ting reaffirmed that the 700 million chinese people would stand by the side of the people of asia, africa and latin america and support all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles. he expressed the firm belief that the african peoples, further strengthening their unity and persevering in protracted struggle, would certainly drive imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism out of the african

continent. the african peoples would surely win complete victory in their just cause of striving for national independence and liberation.

he pointed out that all-round and satisfactory progress had been made in the relations of friendly co-operation between the people and armies of china and tanzania based on mutual trust and mutual support. he thanked the tanzanian government and people for their warm praise of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and for their support to china in international affairs.

in his speech, colonel ali mahfudh praised the chinese people for the achievements made under the leadership of chairman mao in the struggle against imperialism and its running dogs and in the cause of building their country by relying on their own efforts.

"we, the tanzanian people, heartily rejoice at the success achieved by our fraternal chinese people," he said.

colonel ali mahfudh said: "at present the revolutionary situation in africa is in good shape. a new revolutionary upsurge in the struggle against the forces of fascism and imperialism is cropping up. in order to save the tottering and decaying system of colonialism and neo-colonialism in africa, imperialism is stepping up its foul collaboration with south africa, rhodesia and portuguese fascist forces in an attempt to push its policies of colonialism and counter-revolutionary wars. the attempt of supporting the colonialist forces in africa poses a serious threat to the tanzanian people in particular and african people in general. in the face of our common enemies, it is of great significance to continuously strengthen our close militant friendship. the power of such revolutionary friendship between our two countries and armies is invincible."

colonel ali mahfudh said: "we, the tanzanian people, headed by our beloved leader president mwalimu julius k. nyerere, have always treasured the great friendship and militant solidarity with the chinese people, forged and developed in the struggles against the common enemies. we will continue our effort in further consolidating and strengthening our friendship and unity."

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: huang chih-yung, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching, wu hsin-chuan, li chia-yi, liu yueh-sheng, lung chen-piao, wu hsien-en, liu fu, chi peng-fei, hsieh huai-teh, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, chang tung-huan, chin yu-feng, wang yueh-hsi, chai ming-wu, ho ying, chen mu-hua, wang lei and wu hsiao-ta.

military attaches of various countries in china were present.

CHINA AND UAR

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Send Message of Condolences on Passing Away of UAR President Nasser

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to anwar el sadat, president ad interim of the united arab republic, expressing profound condolences, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to the u.a.r. government and people on the passing away of u.a.r. president gamal abdel nasser. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency anwar el sadat,

president ad interim of the united arab republic,

cairo

shocked to learn of the passing away of president gamal abdel nasser of the united arab republic, we, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express profound condolences to the u.a.r. government and people and cordial sympathy to the family of president nasser.

president nasser led the u.a.r. people in overthrowing the farouk feudal monarchy in 1952 and achieving an important victory in the national democratic revolution. he led the u.a.r. people in carrying on long struggles against u.s. imperialism and its tool of aggression, israeli zionism, and supported the palestinian national liberation struggle and the indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and made important contributions to the cause of unity of the u.a.r. people, other arab people and the afro-asian people against imperialism and their cause for national liberation.

the passing away of president nasser is a great loss to the united arab republic. we are deeply convinced that the u.a.r. people will turn grief into strength, strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle and carry through to the end the struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and win complete victory in their struggle against imperialism.

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 29, 1970

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Others Condole on President Nasser's Death at UAR Embassy in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai, premier of the state council, huang yung-sheng, chief, and wu fa-hsien and chiu hui-tso, deputy chiefs, of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, called at the embassy of the united arab republic in peking this evening to tender condolences on the death of gamal abdel nasser, president of the u.a.r.

a portrait of the late president gamal abdel nasser was placed in the hall of the embassy where the national flag of u.a.r. hung. placed before the portrait were wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao.

the white ribbons on the wreaths presented by chairman mao and vice-chairman lin were inscribed with the characters "to nasser, president of the united arab republic."

there were also wreaths in the hall presented by soong ching ling and tung pi-wu, vice-chairmen of the people's republic of china; chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; and huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

vice-chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and deputy chiefs of the general staff wu fa-hsien and chiu hui-tso, in the company of ambassador salah el-abd and diplomatic officials of the embassy, stood in mourning to pay last respects before the portrait of the late president gamal abdel nasser.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial talk with ambassador salah el-abd. premier chou en-lai, on behalf of chairman mao, vice-chairman lin and the chinese government and people, expressed deep condolences on the death of president gamal abdel nasser and sympathy with all the members of the embassy. premier chou en-lai said: "the chinese people are standing on the side of the arab people in the struggle against imperialism and zionism. i believe you will follow the behest of president gamal abdel nasser and persist in the cause of afro-asian unity against imperialism till complete victory."

among those who called at the embassy to tender condolences this evening were also leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang hsu-sheng, wu teh, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, wang an-chu, liu hsi-wen, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, liu shao-wen and wang yueh-hsi.

Chinese Government Institutions, Harbors to Fly Flags at Half-Mast in Mourning for President Nasser

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

to mourn for president gamal abdel nasser of the united arab republic, chinese government institutions and harbours in peking, shanghai, tientsin, nanking, kwangchow, wuhan, talien and tsingtao will fly flags at half-mast on september 30.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of RGNUC, Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Led by Kang Ryang Uk, and Kuo Mo-jo, Special Envoy of People's Republic of China, Leaving Peking for Cairo to Tender Condolences on Death of President Nasser

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1970)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; kang ryang uk, head of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly, kwon hui gyong, member of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the delegation; and kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his attache ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, left peking for cairo by the same special plane this evening to tender condolences on the death of president gamal abdel nasser of the united arab republic.

present at the peking airport to see them off were: samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk; ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs, thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, of the r.g.n.u.c.; and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

present at the airport to see them off were chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the departments concerned fang yi, chi peng-fei, pai hsiang-kuo, liu hsi-yao, tsui hsing, wu yu-hsun, chu ko-chen, kung ta-fei and han hsu; and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

also present at the airport were salah el-abd, ambassador of the united arab republic to china; hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china; abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china; and abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of southern yemen to china.

the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by vice-president kang ryang uk arrived in peking from pyongyang by plane this evening.

****
* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
****

NIXON'S EUROPEAN TOUR

Nixon and Nguyen Cao Ky Separately Pelted with Eggs

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao Oct. 6, 1970)

US President Nixon was pelted with three eggs at the final stop of his tour of the Mediterranean region and the British Isles. The incident shows that the days of US imperialism are getting more and more difficult.

By a co-incidence, Nguyen Cao Ky, one of the puppets propped up in Indochina by US imperialism, also got a couple of eggs two days ago in Paris. The master got three while his running dog two. The master and his lackey may look at each other in silence.

In his tour of the Mediterranean region, Nixon has been to Italy, Yugoslavia, and Spain. He then went to Britain and Ireland. In Rome, London and Dublin (capital of Ireland) he met with demonstrations.

The slogans of the demonstrators were focused mostly on the Vietnam war, but the demonstrators went further to oppose the policy of aggression pursued by US imperialism in various parts of the world.

For instance, Nixon not only inspected an exercise of the US Sixth Fleet that regards the Mediterranean as an American inland lake, but also publicly declared that he would increase the strength of the Sixth Fleet.

While the two super powers, colluding and yet struggling with each other, are carrying out sinister activities in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region, Nixon's visit and his statement fully reveal the new sinister scheme of US imperialism.

The policy of aggression in US imperialism is not only opposed in other countries, but also strongly resisted at home.

Recently a Right-wing force of the US held a so-called rally in support of Nixon's policy of aggression against Vietnam, and also wanted to invite Nguyen Cao Ky to speak in Washington.

As a result of concerted protests from the American people, who would not allow the running dog Nguyen Cao Ky to enter the US and who threatened to stage large-scale demonstrations if he did come, Nguyen Cao Ky had to shrink back in Paris and dared not proceed any further.

Even the Right-wing rally was not a success. The sponsors declared in advance that it would be attended by 500,000 people, but only 20,000, or one-twenty-fifth of the announced number, turned out. Even this figure is probably not true.

The bleak situation contrasted sharply with the large-scale demonstrations against the war of aggression in Vietnam by the American people. It may be seen from this where the sympathy of the people lies. (Shih Chün-yü)

* * *

END